# The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 25. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1872.—SIX PAGES. NUMBER 275.


## POLITICAL.

Prominent Southern Politicians on the Cincinnati Nominations.

Chips from the Political Tide in New York City.

The Wilsons and Their Chances for the Second Place at Philadelphia.

Mr. Greeley Retires from the Editorial Management of the New York Tribune.

The Democrats of New York and Virginia to Support Greeley and Brown.

**Voorhees as an Administration Champion—What the New York Herald Says of It—Other Chips from the Political Sea.**

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The friends of Senator Wilson are daily growing more confident of success at Philadelphia. They claim already that the votes of fourteen States and of over two hundred delegates are secured for him, and expect to secure Texas and Alaska before the end of the week. It is expected, also, that Tennessee will declare for Senator Wilson to-morrow, giving her delegation instructions to cast a complimentary vote for Horace Maynard.

The friends of James F. Wilson, who are assembling in the city, are ready to Philadelphia. In the event of their second choice will not be Vice President Colfax.

**Mr. Greeley Retires from the Tribune.**

NEW YORK, May 14.—The *Tribune* to-morrow publishes the following:

A CARD.—The *Tribune* has ceased to be a party organ but the unexpected nomination of its editor as Cincinnati seems to involve it in a new embarrassment. All must be aware that the position of a journalist, who is at the same time a candidate, is, at best, irksome and difficult; that he is fettered in action and restrained in criticism by the knowledge that whatever he may say or do is closely scanned by thousands eager to find in it what may be so interpreted as to annoy or perplex those who are supporting him as a candidate, and to whom his shackled condition will not permit him to be otherwise than loyal. The undersigned, therefore, withdraws absolutely from the conduct of the *Tribune*, and will henceforth, until further notice, exercise no control or supervision over its columns. HORACE GREELEY.

NEW YORK, MAY, 15, 1872.

The editorial management of the *Tribune*, of course, falls on Whitelaw Reid, Esq.

**New York Democratic State Convention.**

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 14.—Fully half the delegates to the Democratic State Convention have already arrived, together with many politicians and men of influence in the party. The hotels are crowded. The headquarters of the delegates is the scene of great activity. A glance is sufficient to show that the feeling is very largely in favor of Greeley, Brown, and the Cincinnati platform. Some of the leading men are disposed to avoid a full committal of the Convention to-morrow to the Cincinnati movement. Up to this hour nothing has been agreed on in regard to the action to-morrow, not even as to organization.

Clarkson N. Potter is the only name mentioned in connection with the Presidency of the Convention.

**The Virginia Democracy.**

NEW YORK, May 14.—A despatch from Richmond, Va., states that the *Enquirer* contradicts the statement that Governor Walker had compliedged the Virginia delegation to the Democratic Convention to support Greeley. Governor Walker made no announcement of any nature on the subject for the Conservatives in advance of the authorized expression of their opinions.

**The Connecticut Senatorship.**

HARTFORD, Conn., May 13.—Democratic members of the Legislature, in caucus, this evening, at New Haven, nominated O. G. Ferry for Senator.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 14.—The coalition to elect Senator Ferry succeeded in the House to-day, and gave him 16 majority. The Senate gave Ferry 7 majority. Ferry's majority, on joint ballot, on Wednesday, will be 9 or 10.

**Missouri Democratic State Convention**

ST. LOUIS, May 14.—The Democratic State Central Committee have called a State Convention to be held at Jefferson City, June 12, to appoint a State Central Committee and elect delegates to the Democratic National Convention.

**The Virginia Conservatives for Greeley and Brown.**

RICHMOND, Va., May 14.—A special despatch to the *Dispatch* from Petersburg says: The largest Conservative meeting in that city since the war was held to-day, and ratified the nomination of Greeley and Brown with great enthusiasm. Speeches were made by Colonel W. E. Cameron, Hon. C. F. Collier, *Hon.* George Balling, and other prominent Virginians.

**Miscellaneous.**

NEW YORK, May 14.—The Liberal Republican State Committee to-day adopted measures for organization in all counties on a uniform plan, and appointed an Executive Committee.

NASHVILLE, May 14.—A large number of delegates to the Republican State Convention have arrived. They are representatives men of the party, and enthusiastic for Grant.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14.—A large Greeley-Brown club, the first in the State, organized at Vallejo, with leading citizens as officers.

## NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STOCKS.

NEW YORK, May 14.—On the Stock Exchange to-day the speculative centered in a few stocks, and the general list was neglected. Pacific Mail was again the leading feature, and ranged between 81@87½. The sharp rise was attributed to the covering of the short contracts and the contest for the election. Panama advanced from 120 to 132½ in sympathy with Pacific Mail. The remainder of the list was generally quiet, and there was a decline of ¼ to 1½ per cent late in the day, chiefly in Erie, Northwestern common, Ohios, Union Pacific, C., C. & I. C., St. Paul common, and Rock Island.

GOLD.

In the Gold Room there was a marked change in the temper of speculation. The price opened at 113¾, and steadily advanced to 114¾. This advance was due to doubts in regard to the supplementary treaty, the continued outflow of gold, and decline in securities at London. The day's shipments of specie were $700,000, and the engagements for tomorrow $710,000. Further amounts will go by steamers sailing later in the week. Advices from the other side state that American securities are dull in Germany, and the people there are overloaded with home securities, such as bank and other shares, floated on the late inflation in London. The Russian Government want a loan for £10,000,000 sterling, and it is reported that the French Government is coming out with a loan for three thousand millions francs to pay off the German indemnity and get rid of the German soldiers. If these loans are consummated there is likely to be a large influx of bullion from the Bank of England, and effect of which will be felt on this side. Gold closed firmer at 114@114¼.

MONEY MARKET.

Active at 7 per cent until late in the afternoon, when the call loans dropped to 5 per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

quiet and firm at 109½ to 109¾ for sixty days' sterling, with most of the business at the inside rate. Some bills drawn by German banks on a London company were sold at 109½.

GOVERNMENTS.

Government bonds closed strong.

PACIFIC RAILROAD SHARES.

Central Pacific bonds closed at 103@103; Union Pacific firsts, 92@92½; land grants, 80@81; incomes 97@97½.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour is in limited demand, and grades under $11 hardly so firm. The trade is disposed to hold off. Prices of very low grades uncertain. At the close the market was weaker, with a moderate demand for low grades. Wheat is in good and common spring easier. Choice is well held. Winter strong but quiet. Choice white wanted. At the close the market was 3@4c lower for spring and common. Dealers hold off and prices are uncertain.

PORK

is limited demand and weak.

[To The Associated Press.]

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

NEW YORK May 14.—In the Methodist General Conference, now assembling, an excited discussion occurred on the motion to alter the rules of trials on appeals so as to make the words "A Bishop shall preside" read "A Bishop or an officer appointed by the Bishop." Dr. ——— moved to put the question, when the motion, and had there not been a growing desire to circumscribe the episcopate. The motion was tabled. A memorial, signed by A. Cranem, and others, of Genesee County, was presented, asking the Conference to take such action as to induce ministers of the Church to withdraw from the unholy and unchristian, infamous society of Free Masonry. Derisive laughter was provoked by various assertions in the document, and a motion to table it was lost, so that under the rule, it went to the Committee on the State of the Church. A letter was read from Bishop Janes, announcing his recovery. Bishop Richardson, and other fraternal delegates from the Canada Methodist Episcopal Church were present. A resolution was passed authorizing the special Committee on the call on the agents of the Book Concern for all information desired. Dr. Weld, a delegate from Canada, addressed the Conference, saying that the Canadian Methodist Episcopal Church would prefer union with the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States rather than with the other Methodist bodies in Canada, under their present relations with England. He said the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada is growing more and more favorable to the independence of Church and State—for the non interference of Europe with this Continent, and was politically and religiously growing tired of the interference of England. [Applause.] The address of Dr. Weld, and his colleague, Dr. Pepper, were, on motion of Dr. Eddy, referred to a Committee of Nine. Adjourned.

RAILROAD LEASE.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company has completed arrangements for a perpetual lease of the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad.

CLOSED.

The Broad street office of Meadames Woodhull and Clafin has been closed, it is reported, by the Sheriff.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.

The fifty-ninth anniversary of the New York Sunday School Missionary Society was celebrated by a field procession of children to-day.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

The jury were unable to agree in the case of Madison Bowers, who asks $100,000 damages from the Hudson River Railroad, for loss of baggage. Six award $75,000, three $25,000, and three $1,000. They were discharged.

THE PHELPS MURDER.

Henry Porter, James Bobbins, and William Pitch have been arrested, charged with being of the gang who entered Mr. Phelps' house and assaulted him. James Halleck, who, it is believed, shot Mr. Phelps, was cornered in a tenement house, but finally escaped from the detectives. The arrests were made on information from thieves arrested on suspicion of the same crime.

CHARLES MINARD.

Tennie C. Claflin, in a letter in the *Sun* to-morrow, applies for the Colonelcy of the Ninth Regiment. He is said to be wrong in the statement of its dead leader to select, as his successor, any one lacking the magnetic influence he possessed over soldiers. She will accept the position and pledge herself, if elected, to give such impetus to the recruiting that in thirty days the regiment will be the foremost in the field. "There can be no objection," she says, "to me, except that I am a woman, but Joan of Arc was a woman, and, while I don't pretend to her military genius, it has always been my destiny to become actively connected with the service in whose rules and issues I am well versed."

ANOTHER ABORTIONIST.

Dr. George R. Giles, 119 Ninth avenue, was arrested this evening, charged with having caused the death of Mrs. Mary Ann Lowden, a widow residing at 226 Thompson street, by an operation performed for the purpose of producing abortion.

THE MACE-O'BALDWIN FIGHT

is finally fixed for August 15. Mace starts for California to-morrow to train. O'Baldwin trains at Pittsburgh.

## MICHIGAN.

**The Edmunds' Impeachment Trial.**

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., May 14.—James Cummins, Treasurer of Shiawassee County, testified to the interposition of Edmunds in favor of Orson Buck, a poor man whose land had been sacred.

S. V. Cornell and Deputy State Treasurer Bartholomew testified that the books showed Buck's land to have been sold to Cornell on scrip, and payment charged to Barnard & Co., in which Edmunds is a partner.

Orrin Quigley swore to seeing Edmunds drunk once and drinking repeatedly.

G. H. Cole swore to seeing Edmunds come out of a house of ill-fame early one morning.

F. G. Moore testified that VanDunham had been away from his boarding place about one-third of the time during the four months he was in the office.

Manager Grosvenor moved to receive testimony on the adultery article only before the Secretary of the Senate.

The managers responded, and the motion was denied.

B. B. Baker testified to the receipt of an obscene paper every Wednesday night at the Legislative Post Office.

Carpenter and Wilder, bank clerks in Cyrus Hewitt's bank, testified that the account of William A. Barnard & Co. in that bank was nearly $60,000.

Chas. Anderson, a negro waiter; Mr. Taylor, and Mrs. Hudson, testified to suspicious indications of Edmunds' having committed adultery—very weak testimony.

The managers submitted their case, receiving permission to call hereafter an important missing witness.

**New York Legislature.**

ALBANY, May 14.—The Judiciary Committee has reported in the case of Judge McCunn, recommending that the Governor send his case to the Senate, with the recommendation for his removal. The report was agreed to unanimously.

The Senate refused to go into Committee of the Whole on the Central Underground Railroad bill. It required a two-thirds vote, and this stills it.

The Legislature has adjourned *sine die*.

## FOREIGN.

An Eye-Witness' Account of the Recent Fearful Eruption of Vesuvius.

The Treaty of Washington Discussed in the Canadian Parliament.

ITALY.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 14.—The correspondent of the London *Telegraph*, dating Naples, April 26, writes: "For several nights before the new craters burst, the mountain was so enchanting in its robe of flame that Naples could not think of going to bed. When darkness fell on the night the great cone seemed suddenly to festoon itself with wreaths of fire. From its summit three craters were playing simultaneously. It was past 2 o'clock before I could turn my back on Vesuvius. The next night the cone did not fulfil our eager anticipations. Two of the three craters failed to take part in the spectacle, but the third belched and flashed and smoked with triple energy. On the third night the fire had further diminished in brilliance, but those who were not absorbed could discern indications of an increase of volcanic energy. All through the ill-fated night premonitions of catastrophe followed hard upon each other. What did happen was an incident unprecedented in the treacherous history of Vesuvius. As the day was dawning a fearful horror occurred on the side of the mountain next the city. Of late years access to Vesuvius has been greatly facilitated by a short railway which skirts the bay and connects Naples with Castellamare, a town at the opposite corner. Resina, a favorite point for making the ascent from, enjoys the most exciting distinction of lying in the line of the great current of lava. Thousands of visitors have ascended the hill nightly from Resina, driving up as far as the observatory, and then walking to the foot of last year's lava. On Friday morning many such excursion parties were assembled directly under the cone. They had begun to disperse with the first indications of sunrise, but hundreds still lingered. Without a single movement to warn them, the earth opened under foot, and the dead lava, which they had been treading on as a certainty, turned again to molten fire. Those who were not engulfed in the chasm as it burst forth, attempted to flee for their lives. Happily the fleet and sure of foot were many. They reached safety; but woe to whoever fell by the way. The earth they fell on was already as furnace heat, and fresh waves of lava overtook them ere they could rise again. A few were miraculously delivered by noble efforts on the part of strong-nerved men. I have been told by a friend who was at the very edge of the chasm when it burst open, that the effect on the imagination was as though the whole mountain had become a crater. The ground for a circuit which happened to be inside this circle, was burnt up in an instant, as if it had been spirited away. Not a trace of the frightful work is now seen in it, but of her nothing whatever has been heard since. Throughout Friday consternation reigned in Naples. The housing of the underground artillery was sounded as if it were from beneath our feet. The flow of lava had increased, and two enormous streams were rolling toward the sea on the side of Torre del Greco. Villages in their course. Windows rattled, and the stronger houses trembled to their foundation. The smoke rising from the crater was mingled with volumes of sulphurous vapor and blackened by ashes it carried in its furious ascent. That was the most dangerous hour in which to remain, letting themselves wherever the prevailing winds carried them, which was happily not in the direction of Naples. They became firebrands for the destruction of houses, vineyards, forests, and every form of combustible property. On Friday night Naples was a degree lower in the descent, and all solemn terror. The Bourse had been closed all day. No one attempted to think of anything but the awful scene under foot and the mountain of flame, which was spreading among the villages lying at the mercy of the volcano. Poor San Sebastiano was nearly reduced to ashes. Fully twelve hundred inhabitants had to seek refuge nearer the coast, whither the lava and ashes were fast following them.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

LONDON, May 14.—The journals, this morning, devote much space in their editorial columns, to remarks upon explanations regarding the indirect claims, and the position of the Liberal Government, made in the House of Lords last night by Earl Granville, and in the Commons by Gladstone. The general journals approve of the negotiations now pending, but doubt the concurrence in them by the United States.

OTTAWA, Canada, May 14.—The debate on the Washington treaty bill was resumed yesterday, and continued to the adjournment late at night. The principal speakers were Sir Francis Hincks, and Hon. John H. Cameron, who supported the bill. The debate will be resumed to-day, and a division will probably be taken.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The submission of the new article in the Treaty of Washington is with a view of obtaining the opinion of that body on it, to guide the President in his formal action in the negotiation. In other words, it is before the Senate for ratification. Although there has not been a shade of expression as to the result, the opinion obtains that the Senate will favorably advise the President in the premises.

IRELAND.

COPENHAGEN, May 14.—A schooner arrived here to-day from Iceland, reports a series of violent earthquake shocks at Reuwick on the 16th, 17th, and 18th of April. Twenty houses were destroyed, and several persons injured, but no lives lost.

SPAIN.

NEW YORK, May 14.—A letter from Cadiz states that Dr. Howard suffered considerably on his voyage from being loaded with heavy chains; but, upon the request of the American officials at Cadiz, the chains have been removed. The action of Congress relative to his case had not then reached Dr. Howard, nor the Spanish officials at Cadiz.

MADRID, May 14.—Fifteen thousand Government troops are now concentrating in the Department of Biscay. Opposed to them are 27,000 Carlists, who adopt a Fabian policy. Ugarte, Elio, and Dorregaray, chiefs of Carlist bands, have escaped into France, have been arrested and returned by the French authorities.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, May 14.—Her Majesty, the Empress Augusta, of Germany, who has been visiting Queen Victoria for the past two weeks, sailed today on her return to Berlin.

Parliament adjourned for the usual Whitsuntide holiday. The House of Lords will reassemble on the 21st instant, and the House of Commons on the 20th instant.

The report that the United States Senate has rejected the proposed additional article to the Treaty of Washington relative to indirect claims, is current in this city, and has a depressing effect upon the market for American securities.

QUEENSTOWN, May 14.—Arrived, the steamship Spain, from New York.

FRANCE.

PARIS, May 14.—Subscriptions to the amount of 500,000 francs have been raised here for the sufferers by the earthquakes of Venezuela.

The *Constitutionnel* says three more departments will soon be evacuated by the Germans.

Marshal Bazaine was placed under arrest this morning. His trial before a special court martial will begin in a few days.

## PERSONAL.

Gratz Brown is red-haired—the red-haired est aspirant for high office since Jefferson.

—General Jo. Hooker has gone to his farm in California.

—There is a report that Manton Marble, editor of the New York *World*, has been struck with paralysis at New Orleans.

—Mrs. Joaquin Miller is reported to have intimated that she would do up her own domestic history in her lectures.

—It is reported by the Washington correspondent of the Story County (Iowa) *Representative* that Senator Harlan will no doubt be sent to St. Petersburg, as the successor of Minister Curtin, resigned.

—Ex Governor William Claflin, of Newton, Mass., will probably be sent to Congress *vice* George M. Brooks, appointed Probate Judge.

—An Arkansas paper charges Senator Clayton with fraud, larceny, bigamy, robbery, bribery, adultery, arson, and ——, but this is enough.

—M. Emile de Girardin, the veteran French journalist and statesman, is seeking judicial separation from his wife, the Countess de Tiefenbach.

—Dr. T. M. Brags, of Greenville, is claimed by the *South Alabamian* to be the oldest Mason in the United States. He was initiated February, 1815.

—John M. Barclay, the Journal Clerk of the Lower House of Congress, has held that position for over twenty years.

## MEETINGS.

**Attention, Sir Knights.**

Stated conclave of St. Bernard Commandery, No. 36, K. T., this Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock. Asylum, 270 and 281 West Lake-st. Work on the order K. T. By order of E. C.

J. O. DICKERSON, Recorder.

**Masonic.**

The next regular communication of Keystone Lodge, No. 668, A. F. & A. M., will be held in their new lodge room, 57 North Clark-st., on Wednesday evening, the 15th at 7:30 p. m. Members and visitors invited. By order J. H. DIXON, W. M.

J. B. PAINE, Sec.

**Illinois St. Andrews Society.**

Members of the Illinois St. Andrews Society are requested to attend the funeral of the late Capt. James Smith from the house of C. Price, Esq., 681 Michigan-av., on to-morrow (Thursday) morning at 10 o'clock.

JOHN STEWART, Secretary.

**Knights of Pythias.**

Diomydia Lodge, No. 20, will give a pub lic reception Wednesday evening, May 15, at their Castle Hall, northwest corner Robey and West Madison-sts. The Supreme Chancellor and the Chancellor of Illinois will be present. Members of the order, with their ladies, and the public generally are invited.


BOOTS AND SHOES.

REMOVAL.

T. J. SHAY,

WHOLESALE BOOTS AND SHOES,

Removed to 85 EAST JACKSON-ST., near State. Our stock is bought with a sole reference to the wants of the city trade, as we do not sell outside of Chicago. Local dealers will, therefore, find this the most desirable place to purchase.


## BOSTON.

Boston authorities report that Simmons, Hard, and five others have been killed by Indians while descending the river. Friends have been sent to ascertain if the report is true."

—One John Davis, a person with an inquiring turn of mind, set a spring gun, to catch Chinese thieves, at Hanney Ranche, on the San Bruno road, California. John entered the place, forgetting that the infernal machine was there, and received the charge in his head. A family of four persons mourn John Davis' forgetfulness.

## ILLINOIS.

**Resignation of Railroad Officials.**

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 14.—Hon. J. H. Sheldon, Superintendent; Colonel F. H. Hayden, General Ticket Agent; and P. M. Wilkinson, General Freight Agent, of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad, presented their resignations to-day, and the same were accepted by the President of the road, Hon. S. H. Melvin. Mr. F. J. Hudson, of this city, has been appointed General Freight and Ticket Agent, but the vacancy of Superintendent is not yet filled.

John Fecrell, General Freight and Ticket Agent of the Springfield & Illinois Southeastern Railroad, has resigned his position, and been succeeded by McLene Doherty as General Freight Agent, and C. M. Stanton as General Ticket Agent.

## WISCONSIN.

**State Assessment Board—The Lumber Interest.**

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., May 14.—The State Senate and Secretary of State meet to-morrow, as a State Board, to assess the taxes to the several counties. Only a minority of the members are yet here. The session will only last a few days.

Reports from the several pineries show that the recent rains have raised the water, so as to float down a considerable quantity of logs.

## UTAH.

**Severe Hail-Storm—Fruit Damaged—Mining News.**

SALT LAKE, May 13.—There was a fearful hailstorm here this afternoon, doing great damage to fruit blossoms.

The gold placer diggings at Brigham Canon yield as high as 40 cents to the pan. The common average is $10 to $15 per day to the hand. Three new quartz mills and seven smelting furnaces have been contracted for, to be built at the aggregate expense of a quarter of a million dollars.

## MOUNTAIN FIRES.

**Immense Damage Done in Ulster County, N. Y.—Wood and Timber Destroyed.**

KINGSTON, N. Y., May 14.—The fire in the Shawangunk mountains has burned over a space of two miles in width, destroying 300 cords of wood and an immense quantity of timber. The fire ran from the head to the foot of the mountain, and is now burning towards Long Pond. The whole country is as dry as tinder, and the ground so parched that it will be delayed much longer, the consequences to fruit, grain, and health will be serious.

**The Mumford Murder, near Kenosha, Wis.**

KENOSHA, Wis., May 14.—The murder of the old man Mumford, near this city, on Sunday night, appears to have been a most mysterious and horrible affair.

A Dane, named Richard Kempkie, who was in the employ of young Mumford, was arrested in Racine, yesterday afternoon, and the watch of the murdered man and $61 in money were found upon his person. He was conveyed to Kenosha, and, while en route, stated to the officers that he was himself innocent, but that he knows the perpetrators of the crime. He had been to Kenosha during the day (Sunday), and, returning home late at night, the dog set up a furious barking, as though he had been greatly disturbed. Kempkie attempted to gain admission to the house by means of the doors, but found all fastened; failing in this, he climbed through the window of the room occupied by the old gentleman and himself, and, when in the act of raising the same, he declares that he was seized by two persons, one of whom held him by the throat, while the other gave him the watch and ordered him to leave and keep quiet at the peril of his life. He at once departed and, when north of Kenosha, it is said he offered a man five dollars to convey him to Racine. The offer was declined; but, after proceeding a short distance, he obtained passage with a farmer, but to no one did he give an account of what had transpired.

There is no reason to suppose Kempkie's story is untrue—in fact, some of the leading citizens of Kenosha declare their belief in his statement. The prisoner is confined in the County Jail. His preliminary examination will be held to-day, when some rather startling developments are looked for.

The fact that the body of the pedler, supposed to have committed suicide last winter, was found in the immediate vicinity of the scene of this tragedy,

## PILLS AND TEETH.

### Annual Session of the State Homœopathic Association—Convention of the Illinois Dentists.

### Interesting Papers and Discussions on Psychological Medicine, Climatology, Infantile Convulsions, Etc.

### Mechanical Dentistry—Qualifications of Practitioners—The Use and Abuse of Rubber by the Profession.

The Illinois Homœopathic Medical Association began its Eighteenth Annual Session at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, in the Common Council Chamber. The President, Dr. G. M. McAffee, of Mount Carroll, called the meeting to order, and Dr. J. S. Mitchell, Recording Secretary, read the minutes of the last meeting, and they were adopted.

Dr. J. C. Duncan, Corresponding Secretary, read a number of letters from physicians who could not attend.

Drs. Davies and Danforth were made a Committee to prepare resolutions relative to the death of Dr. M. W. Cox.

INVITATIONS.

The Association accepted an invitation to be present at the laying of the corner stone of Sesmon Hospital, on Cottage Grove avenue, near Twenty-ninth street, at noon on Thursday next, and another requesting them to visit the Nursery and Half Orphan Asylum, corner of North Halsted and Centre streets.

Drs. Gallup and Cummings presented reports.

THE ANNUAL ADDRESS.

The President delivered the annual address, which was very interesting to the profession, which was ordered to be printed, and for which he received an unanimous vote of thanks.

The Board of Censors was filled by the election of Dr. O. H. Mann and Dr. S. P. Hedges to vacancies.

Dr. G. B. Nichols, of Montpelier, Vt; Dr. H. Pearce, of Green Bay, Wis, and Dr. G. H. Carr, of Michigan, were voted the courtesy of the floor.

The meeting adjourned until 2:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session began at 3:30.

ORIGINAL PAPERS.

Dr J. Aalis, of Morris, read a paper entitled "Psychological Impressions on Foetal Development." He held great stress that the mental condition of the mother affected her unborn offspring, and, after birth the child's health, both of mind and body, depended in a great measure on the milk imbibed from the breast. He gave a number of instances of ante-natal deformity, both physical and moral, acquainted by the mother while in a delicate state of health. The importance of which was in a great measure formed before they were born. He advocated the formation of schools of obstetrics, so that a thorough study and become conversant with the psychological laws that regulated the maternal state.

Dr. Simons held that mothers could make their children just what they pleased, mentally. Physicians should give advice to mothers. The neglect of the coming generation might be thereby hastened thereby.

Dr. Hale and others continued the discussion.

PHARMACEUTICAL PAPERS.

Dr. G. M. P. Hudson, Treasurer, in making his report, called the attention of members to the fact that they were remiss in not being in connection with the Society, unless they complied with the by-laws requiring them not to be in arrears over one year. The number of members entered on the Treasurer's books was 144; the number entitled to vote, 32; the amount due by members was $1,804; the cash on hand at the close of last session was $262 50; there was received from members during the year, $14, making a total of $276 50; the expenses for the year footed up $58.78, leaving a balance of $127 85.

The report was referred to an Auditing Committee, composed of Doctors Pratt, Fook, and Hale.

PSYCHOLOGICAL NEWS.

Dr Duncan, of Chicago, delivered an essay on "Psychological Medicine." The paper illustrated the great influence of the mind on the body, and cited authority to prove that many more cases would recover if patients would will to get well. The effects of fear were scientifically explained. In the treatment of the insane, the use of sedatives, such as bromide of potassium and hydrate of chloral, were condemned, as often making a solitude, and calling it rest. The direct connection between the brain and other organs was established. The action of right or left hand deafness was due, he believed, to an extra development of the left or the right hemisphere of the brain. Two new remedies were presented as affecting the mind. They were datura arborea and tarantula hispanica. The paper closed with illustrations of hydrasteagia, as instrument for facilitating mid-wife labor.

AN IODINE CASE.

Dr. Mortimer, of Aledo, reported a case of "aggravated Dropsy" which was then under consideration.

CLIMATOLOGY.

Dr. Pierce, of Racine, Wis., treated of "Climatology," which, he said, was fast becoming a power in the hands of men who made it a study, and had influence on cases of disease, and given a certain state of the thermometer, barometer, and ingrometer, the nature of the disease (life) is modified, and controlled with some degree of exactness. Observation, continued for years, enabled him to foretell the kind of disease he would have to treat. He spoke principally of Northern Wisconsin. He trusted every physician would keep a record of the temperature and climate in his locality, and forward them to the Chairman of the Committee on Climatology.

SUDDEN CARDIAC FAILURE.

Dr. E. M. Hale, of Chicago, spoke of the "Etiology of Sudden Cardiac Failure." He said that all sudden deaths were attributed to heart diseases, without proper investigation. That was a subterfuge of ignorance to screen credit able to the practice. Injurious to the profession, and ultimately affecting the peace of mind, and perhaps the health, of relatives of the deceased, who might be led to imagine that the disease was hereditary. In speaking of the various affections of the heart, he alluded to "rupture," which was literally "bursting of the heart." Of thirty four cases of rupture noticed by a physician, the victims all died while in a state of repose. Physicians must, without full investigation, ascribe sudden deaths to heart disease, and the constituted authorities should not receive reports of sudden deaths based upon conjecture. In reply to a question he stated that the proportion of sudden deaths from heart disease, to those from other causes, were as 3 to 10; three from heart disease to ten from other causes, such as internal hemorrhage, congestion of the brain, and so forth.

On motion of Dr. Mitchell, the resolution requiring reports to be read before being referred to discussed, was rescinded and the paper taken up and debated.

Dr. Mitchell agreed generally with the views of Dr. Hale, and cited cases that came under his observation.

RUBBER LIGATURE.

Dr. W. H. Burt, of Chicago, told how "Rubber Ligature" should be used, the information being purely technical.

INFANTILE CONVULSIONS.

Dr. F. H Van Liew, of Aurora, read an article on "Diseases of Children," treating especially of spasms and convulsions, their causes and remedies. He denounced "vile nursing bottles with rubber nipples." A child would suck up one of those rubbers in six weeks, so that economical parents now bought them by the dozen. The necessity of children being supplied with God's stimulating fresh air and light was inculcated. Modern babies were hot-house plants, weak and delicate, instead of being hardy and of vigorous growth.

Dr. Small said he never found two cases of convulsions in children exactly alike, and required to the same treatment. He seldom used a high "attenuation," ranging between the third and twelfth.

Drs. Pratt, McLaren, and Merriman related their experience.

A STRANGE CASE.

Dr. Mitchell said he was now treating a curious case of convulsions in a child 11 months old, caused by an hereditary taint of insanity. The nurse who had charge of the child was in the habit of rolling a cigar in linen and sucking it until it was thoroughly saturated. She then ejected or swallowed the juice he could not say. She was also in the habit of getting drunk. Word had been brought that right or left hand deafness was due, he believed, to an extra development of the left or the right hemisphere of the brain. Two new remedies were presented as affecting the mind. They were datura arborea and tarantula hispanica. The paper closed with illustrations of hydrasteagia, as instrument for facilitating mid-wife labor.

AN IODINE CASE.

Dr. Merriman, of Aledo, reported a case of "aggravated Dropsy" which was then under consideration.

CLIMATOLOGY.

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# FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

## MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 14.

The most prominent feature in the local markets to-day, was the inability to wheel, which declined about 5 cents per bushel. The cause of this decline was the failure of Eastern markets to respond to the bulling of the speculators here, and a consequent nervous disposition to realize the advance made during the last few weeks.

Inquiry at the banks shows no symptoms yet of any demand from the country banks for currency to move grain, and, as this would probably be the first indication of increased receipts of grain, it is not probable that the stock of grain in store here will be increased much for a week or two yet.

New York exchange was in better supply than it was yesterday, but is comparatively scarce yet, and sells between banks at 50c per $1,000 premium. At the counter bankers sell at 1-10 premium and buy at par.

Money continues easy in this market. There seems also to be something of an influx of money in the form of currency in the New York market, and gilt-edge stocks are consequently firmer.

Sterling exchange continues high: 110½ for sight bills. This price warrants the shipment of specie, and keeps up the price of gold, which closed to-day at 111¼.

CHANGES OF NAMES.

The National Loan & Trust Company is about to change its name to the "Bank of Chicago," and has purchased ground for a permanent office on the northwest corner of LaSalle and Randolph streets. The Real Estate Loan & Trust Company has changed its name to the "Franklin Bank."

THE SCANDINAVIAN BANK,

whose advertisement will be found on another page, has now become permanently located in the Union Building on the corner of LaSalle and Monroe streets. The capital of the bank is $300,000. Mr. Jr. President, Mr. Winslow, and its Cashier, Mr. Siller, have been favorably known in connection with the banking business in this city for many years. The Directors are also well known throughout the surrounding country as men of capital and conservative business habits.

Messrs. Lean, Preston & Kean, furnish quotations for Government bonds and local securities, as follows:

| | Buying. | Selling. |
|---|---|---|
| United States 6s of '81, [illegible] | 113½ | 113¾ |
| 6-20s of '62 | 113 | 113½ |
| 6-20s of '62, Jan. and July | 113½ | 113¾ |
| 6-20s of '63, Jan. and July | 113½ | 113¾ |
| 6-20s of '64, Jan. and July | 113½ | 113¾ |
| 6-20s of '65 | 113½ | 113¾ |
| 10-40s | 110½ | 110¾ |
| Old 5-20s of per cents | 110½ | 110¾ |
| United States currency 6s | 115½ | 116½ |
| Northern Pacific gold 6s | ... | 100 and int. |
| Illinois County and Town 10s | ... | 100 and int. |
| Chicago City 7s | ... | 100 and int. |
| Cook County 7s | ... | 100 and int. |
| Eastern exchange | 1-10 S par. | 1-10 prm |
| Gold and gold coupons | 111½ | 111¾ |
| Sterling exchange (large drafts) | 109½ | 110 |
| Gold and gold coupons | 113½ | 114 |

NEW YORK, May 14.—Gold has been strong, on the sensational rumor of uncertainty as to the position of Gen. Butler in the Presidential race, opening at 111¾ and closing at 111¾@111¾. Loans were from 7 to 6 per cent for carrying, and later, 7@6 per cent. Clearings, $76,000,000; exports to-day, $700 000; engagements to-morrow, $1,500,000; treasury disbursements, $778,000.

Government bonds were dull and steady.

Stocks active, with large transactions, the most prominent feature being the rapid advance in Pacific Mail, which is buoyant, while stocks, the short interest is very large. The sharp rise is attributed to the partial covering of shorts, and the cessation for the present of bankers sold up to 123¾. Ohios were next in activity. The remainder of the list was dull and steady until near the close, when a sudden decline took place of from ½ to 1 per cent compared with the opening prices. The market closed dull.

Money was easier in the morning at 6@7, but before the close of bank hours was offered at 5.

In State bonds Tennessees and Missouris were strong and active; others dull.

Sterling, 109½.

| Governments | |
|---|---|
| 6 coupons, '67 | 113½ |
| Coupons, '67 | 113½ |
| Coupons, '68 | 113½ |
| Coupons, '64 | 113½ |
| 5-20 coupons | 113½ |
| Coupons, new | 113½ |
| Currency 6s | 115½ |
| **State bonds:** | |
| Missouris | 96 |
| Old Tennessees | 70 |
| New Tennessees | 71 |
| New Virginias | 59 |
| Stocks quoted, | |
| Canton | 91 |
| C. & A. Telegraph | 75 |
| Quicksilver | 40½ |
| Adams Express | 95 |
| Wells & Fargo Ex. | 49 |
| American Express | 74½ |
| United States Ex. | 79 |
| Pacific Mail | 88 |
| New York Central | 97½ |
| N. Y. Central scrip | 93 |
| Erie | 45¾ |
| Erie preferred | 65¾ |
| Harlem | 125¾ |
| Harem preferred | 130 |
| Michigan Central | 118½ |
| Pittsburgh | 92½ |
| Northwestern | 75 |
| North Western pfd. | 91½ |
| Rock Island | 112½ |
| New Jersey Cent. | 109½ |
| Coupons, '67 | 113½ |
| Coupons, '68 | 113½ |
| U. S. 10-40s | 110½ |
| 5-20s | 113½ |
| Currency 6s | 115½ |
| Old Virginias | 60 |
| Old N. Carolinas | 36 |
| New N. Carolinas | 31 |
| Coupons, '69 | 113½ |
| Coupons, '70 | 113½ |
| Coupons, '71 | 113½ |
| Currency 6s | 115½ |
| Old Virginias | 60 |
| Old N. Carolinas | 36 |
| New N. Carolinas | 31 |
| Coupons, '72 | 113½ |
| Coupons, '73 | 113½ |
| Coupons, '74 | 113½ |
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| Coupons, '69 | 113½ |
| Coupons, '70 | 113½ |
| Coupons, '71 | 113½

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Wednesday Morning, May 15, 1872.


## THE PROJECTED STRIKE.

The display of workingmen in to-day's procession will be creditable or discreditable, as the motives and judgment which direct it are either wise or foolish. We do not ask the workingmen to consult the interests of their employers. They are bound only to consult intelligently their own interests. But we do urge that this consultation be calm, intelligent, and dispassionate. Above all, let it be business-like, each man deciding according to what will be most for his own interest. In this manner only can the aggregate decision promote the interest of all. We have now, in Chicago, say:

| | Per diem. | Per w'k. |
|---|---|---|
| 12,000 carpenters, earning $3 50 per day | $42,000 | $252,000 |
| 3,000 bricklayers, earning $5 per day | 15,000 | 90,000 |
| 2,000 plasterers, earning $5 per day | 10,000 | 60,000 |
| 2,000 painters, earning $3 50 per day | 7,000 | 42,000 |
| 3,500 stone cutters, earning $4 per day | 14,000 | 84,000 |
| 27,500 workingmen, earning | $113,000 | $678,000 |

A strike by the above workmen stops a supply of $678,000 per week, or about two millions every three weeks, now being paid to their families. A strike for two months would waste a larger sum of money than the whole world's charity to Chicago on the occasion of her great calamity,—a charity so munificent that even the donors were astonished at the grand aggregate of their own liberality. It would mean for each working man the waste of more money than he could save by his labor for a year. Indeed, all workingmen would soon become capitalists if each one of them would save every year an amount equal to his earnings for two months.

It is true that capitalists would also lose. Contractors would be delayed in the completion of their contracts, and landlords would be postponed in opening their buildings for occupation. But contractors and landlords are both exempt from real pecuniary suffering. Their bank account will be lower, and, being men of energetic habits, they may swear as terribly as "our army in Flanders." But their homes will be just as comfortable, their dinners as sumptuous, and their general activities and enjoyments as uninterrupted as if no strike had ocurred. There will be no sacrifices to them of a million dollars a week, nor anything like it. There will be only the delay of doing next month what they had preferred to do this month. We candidly think that in such a strike the loss to the employers that can be legitimately effected by a strike alone, unaccompanied by any riot, is ridiculously small, compared with the actual loss to the workmen. The difference is in the expense account. The workmen's wages are mostly devoted to their weekly expenses. Though their pay stops their expenses run on; while, in the case of contractors and landlords, engaged in building, when the work stops their expenses stop. If the workmen are supported by contributions by their fellow-workmen, it is still their side that loses, not the capitalist party.

But this is not the whole of the account. These 30,000 workingmen are nearly all tenants, very few of them owning houses of their own. If they board, their rent is a part of the weekly charge. With their families, averaging three to each workingman, they number 100,000 people to be provided with shelter,—a number nearly as great as was burned out of homes by the great conflagration. Not much less than one-third of the population of the city are connected by some tie of dependence with this mechanic and building class. They have the most direct interest as tenants in reducing rents, and this can only be done by the rapid rebuilding of the city. If a general strike should delay the rebuilding of Chicago, for every day the work is so delayed the workmen engaged in it will find an extra dollar per month added to their rent next winter. No class will suffer from it more than they, wives, and their children. Nor is this all. The fewer stores they rebuild, the higher and dearer will be all the necessaries of life, groceries, clothing, &c., this summer and next winter. No class will feel this oppressive scale of prices more keenly than those who live from hand to mouth, lay in no large supplies, have no facilities for buying at wholesale prices, and are, therefore, a prey to such merchants as must make up for the dear rents they pay by selling dear. Particularly will the workingmen and their families feel the biting inconveniences of these high prices if they have wasted the working days of summer in waging a war of idleness on the promoters and employers of industry. The poor of Chicago have a far greater interest than the rich in the rapid, prompt, and cheap rebuilding of the city. The rich man, however rich, can occupy but one house, can wear but one suit of clothes at a time, and can eat but three meals a day. The limit of his consumption and enjoyment is after all about that which is reached by every workingman. Every building he erects to rent, therefore, is a loan of so much fixed capital to the occupant, and the more buildings he erects the more fixed capital he offers to loan to his poorer neighbors, and consequently the lower the rate at which a man without capital of his own can obtain the use of that of others. There would be less tendency among workingmen to make war on capital if they fully understood that the only way in which the capitalist can make money out of his capital is to lend it, in some form, to workingmen. Whether he lays in a heavy stock of merchandise to-day, to sell to the workingman when he will want it next winter, or whether he builds tenements or stores to rent, or invests it in employing labor, or deposits it in a bank to be loaned by the bank to builders or merchants, who in turn use it in employing labor,—in any case, the whole capital of the country inures to the benefit of its labor, every investment of capital is in a disguised form a loan to labor, and a war by labor on capital is a war on the laborer's own bread and butter.

Are strikes, then, never justifiable? We think that they are. Labor is entitled to the wages which the supply and demand of labor call for, and sometimes there is no other way to ascertain what rate of wages the law of supply and demand will justify but to test it by a strike. But in the present case no demand is made for higher pay per day. The pretence on which it is sought to agitate the workingmen, and stop the rebuilding of the city, is the eight-hour scheme. Of course, the full ten hours' wages are asked for the eight hours' work; and it is thought that the pressure of the late calamity on our city, and the eager competition among owners to get their property rebuilt, may induce contractors to give ten hours' wages for eight hours' work. It is not contended that the fire left owners any richer than they were before, but it is supposed that, having lost so much by the fire, they cannot now afford to be waylaid by a strike.

But they can afford it perfectly well. Many of the buildings already erected on the burnt district have not been rented, and cannot be, because they have ceased to be desirable to tenants until the surrounding buildings are up and the whole grand aggregate of business pours once more into the burnt district in a flood. If a strike suspends business, the workingmen will soon find that a good many employers are glad of it, as the real question in the minds of many owners now is, where they will find tenants for their buildings during the first six months after their completion. Ladies cannot brave the dust and turmoil of the burnt district to get into the new dry goods stores there erecting. So of nearly all kinds of retail business. Offices cannot at first be rented in many parts of the burnt district. The people cannot be induced to come there at present.

Nobody has a greater interest than the workingmen in working the full ten hours a day, and thereby restoring the city rapidly without check or hindrance. There never was a time when employers needed the full value of their money more, nor when workingmen needed more to economize their time and to coin it into money while they can. These are the words of truth and soberness. This is the time for them to save their money,—not to jump into the water after the shadow of good things, at the risk of losing what they already possess.

## MR. GREELEY'S PRIVATE CHARACTER.

We wish to call attention to the fact that in all the relations of life, in everything that pertains to the personal conduct of a man, Horace Greeley is, in the full sense of the word, a man of unblemished morality. He is not a reformed drunkard, because in his long and laborious life he has observed abstemious and temperate habits. If elected, he will be under no necessity to promise his friends to abstain from intoxication while President. No such pledge in the case of Horace Greeley is required. His whole life is a guarantee that he will neither be drunk in public, or in private. He will never be unfit for business because of stimulants or abstenence from stimulants, nor will he need a strong draught in the morning to settle his nerves. Nor will Mr. Greeley tolerate men who are in the habit of being intoxicated, in places of high trust and responsibility.

Mr. Greeley has been through all his life foremost in political contests. He has been conspicuous because of his ability and because of his position at the head of a great public journal. He has been exposed to all manner of gibes and ridicule, all manner of imputations and detractions; but in no contest, of whatever kind, has personal or political enemy ever hinted at any species of immorality in his public or private conduct. Thrown into constant political and social intercourse with all kinds of people, under all kinds of circumstances, he has come forth with his personal character unblemished, and free even from slander, as regards his personal behavior.

In his business intercourse he has been beyond reproach. He has never defrauded a human being of a penny, nor has he ever performed a mercenary act. His integrity has been invulnerable. Throughout his life, though liberal in the extreme to the needy and the unfortunate, he has never asked nor accepted fees or rewards, whether given under the pretence of presents or subscriptions. What he owns has been earned by his own labor. He is not under pecuniary obligations to any person. Holding a position in which he could, by merely accepting what was thrust upon him, have amassed wealth and forfeited self-respect, he has rejected all things in the shape of bribes, and stands before his countrymen to-day as free from personal obligations to his fellow-men as he was when, forty years ago, he entered New York City seeking work as a journeyman.

Mr. Greeley, though surrounded by advocates of all manner of new-fangled social relations, has never been weakened in his regard for the cause of true morality. He has been coaxed and threatened, but has always upheld the sanctity of the marriage relation, and denounced and scouted free love as bitterly as an orthodox divine. To the advocates of these latitudinarian doctrines in matters of marriage and the relations of the sexes, Horace Greeley has been a perpetual obstacle. He has been a sharp thorn in their side, and upon him they have made, and will continue to make, unrelenting war. Unlike many self-styled champions of morality, Mr. Greeley has presented a life of practical purity, and, though he has never failed to give the precept when it was proper for him to do so, his living example has surpassed many volumes written and spoken by others.

In a Government where the Executive should represent in his own person the intelligence, morality, and integrity of the people by whom he is chosen, the absence of the ordinary virtues in that officer is specially unfortunate. We believe that morality and decency have a high and controlling influence in the minds of a large majority of the American people. We believe that the American people have a hearty appreciation of the man who, through a long and active struggle in life, has preserved a clear head, clean hands, and pure heart, and that when the opportunity comes they will not fail to show their appreciation by supporting him at the polls.

## THE GERMAN VOTE.

The office-holders and their organs, in their political calculations, assume, as a matter of course, that, because the Irish are going for Greeley, therefore the Germans are going for Grant,—a *sequitur* which cannot be deduced from any such premises, and which is anything but complimentary to the Germans themselves. It presupposes a deep-rooted enmity between the two peoples, and an aversion for the Irish so strong that the Germans will vote against any candidate if the former favor him, and vote for any whom they oppose, regardless of their convictions of right and wrong, or the character of the candidate's principles. It is true that heretofore the votes of these two nationalities in the West have been cast for different candidates, not because the Germans were opposed to the Irish, but because the Germans have very generally voted the Republican and the Irish the Democratic ticket. To assume that, because they have voted in this manner, there must be some national feeling which will always make them antagonistic, is as absurd as it would be to assume that, because the people of Illinois vote for the Republican ticket and the people of Kentucky for the Democratic, therefore there is a sectional antagonism between them, which will always lead the one to oppose what the other favors. If there is such a feud between the Irish and the Germans as the office-holders assume, they certainly do not show any signs of it. They are neighbors in all parts of this city and dwell very peaceably together. During the late fire-ordinance troubles, they found no difficulty in assilating and marching together under German and Irish leaders. At the last city election, they voted together at the polls for the same ticket. All through the burnt district, they work side by side, in perfect harmony, and to-day they will turn out together in public procession, to make a labor demonstration. The German Catholic and Irish Catholic societies worship in contiguous churches without interference, and intermingle in their services without jarring. Any concerted trouble between Irish and Germans as a class is as rare as between any other two nationalities, and, if such a feeling exists, they have certainly a very successful way of concealing it, since it neither crops out in social life, work, religion, or politics; and what is true of Germans here is true of them elsewhere.

To say that the Germans are bound to vote in opposition to the Irish is a stigma upon German intelligence and a reflection upon their civilization, which they will be quick to resent. If any class of citizens always vote from honest convictions, it is the Germans. They examine as closely and probe as deeply into political questions as any class of people, and more so than the average of American voters, and they adhere to their convictions more pertinaciously than Americans. An average German will vote according to his convictions of right, if all the world votes against him. A German is, both by nature and education, of an investigating turn of mind. He forms his opinions independently, and adheres to them resolutely. He never does anything because another man does, or because another man doesn't. Any other assumption than this shows ignorance of German character, and is based upon a very low estimate of German conscientiousness. If the Germans vote for Grant, they will do so, not because the Irish vote against him, but because they believe they are voting right; and, if they vote for Mr. Greeley, they will vote for him because they believe they are voting right, without any reference to the action of the Irish, or any other class of people.

If any obstacle stands in the way of any German voting for Mr. Greeley, it is an unfounded impression that, in case of his election, he may do something to interfere with their ideas and practices touching the observance of Sunday and temperance,—an impression which of course has no basis on which to rest. During the past four years, General Grant has not done anything to prevent their spending Sunday as they please, or drinking their beer to both heart's and stomach's content, neither has he done anything to advance their interests in these directions, for the very good reason that he was powerless to do either. Mr. Greeley, during the next four years, will be just as powerless. He has no more to do with the Sunday laws and Temperance question than General Grant, and, if he were a cold-water teetotaller and a believer in the Connecticut Blue Laws—which he is far from being—he would still be powerless to affect the liberty of a single person in either regard. These are matters pertaining purely to local legislation. Public sentiment, not the Executive assent or veto, controls them. The German who wishes to go to his concert or take his family out to the woods on Sunday will go just as often in Mr. Greeley's Presidency as he did in Grant's, and beer will be taxed no higher in the next four years than during the last four. It will not take long for German intelligence to recognize this fact, and, having recognized it, that fraction of the Germans who have made the mistake of supposing that the President of the United States has anything to do with Sunday and Temperance laws, will join the rest of their brethren, and follow, as we do, the banner of Carl Schurz, the representative German-American, whose superior as statesman, orator, scholar, and gentleman this country does not contain. They are in accord with him on the great questions of the day, and they are in accord with the principles promulgated at Cincinnati. They will vote according to their honest convictions, which, in the end, will be for Mr. Greeley.

## VOORHEES ON THE WAR-PATH.

Dan Voorhees has made his splurge. A greater man than Dan once stood upon the sea-shore and bade the waves not [illegible] his feet, but the waves rolled on just the same. The "Tall Sycamore of the Wabash," the name Daniel wears when he puts on his war-paint, declares he won't vote for Greeley; he is no such person; his Democracy comes to him through a long ancestral line, and he will be satrap to no Horace Greeley; he prefers association with such high-toned Democrats as Morton and Grant. He is a Democrat of the Jackson type,—hence will, in the coming campaign, champion the Secor claims and the Chorpenning annexance,—those noble instances of administration by those noble Democrats, Robinson and Creswell. The Tall Sycamore may break, but he will never bend; he has devoted his life to a fight against Protection, and, therefore, will not vote for Horace Greeley. On the contrary, he will take his stand in that brilliant array of Free-Traders, Kelley, Maynard, and Boutwell. He will not vote for Horace Greeley, but enlists under the banner of Grant, bearing that old familiar legend of Jeffersonian Democracy, "The civil authority always subordinate to the military." How he will arouse the fervor of the Democracy of Indiana by telling them that the President may rightfully march his troops into that State to suppress the Ku-Klux, overturn the State Government, shut up the civil Courts, suspend the *habeas corpus*, and administer the Government, State and Municipal, through Captains and Colonels.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE from the first has predicted that, in the breaking up of parties which no longer have any vital principles, and the formation of new ones based upon living issues, a certain class of Democrats would come into unity with that faction which was in possession of the spoils. The first recruit is Mosby, the Virginia guerrilla. The next is the Tall Sycamore of the Wabash, who proposes to stump Pennsylvania in company with Simon Cameron and D. J. Morrell, to put down that arch-Protectionist, Horace Greeley. He announces his purpose of going South and convincing the Democracy in that region that Horace Greeley compelled the Republicans of both Houses of Congress to pass all the Ku-Klux and other oppressive legislation, and that, had it not been that Horace Greeley advocated general amnesty, Congress would have long since passed such an act. Mr. Voorhees will not be alone. The Cincinnati Convention smashed a great amount of political crockery, Mr. Voorhees' chinaset among the rest. Other persons had sold out not only that, but the Baltimore nomination, and now they cannot deliver either the one or the other. Mr. Greeley has made no contracts or bargains with any persons or factions. He is the people's candidate, who will not be used to promote the aims of any politician. He will, therefore, be obnoxious to a very large tribe of professional Democrats, who hang around Washington, and who, for a consideration, are ready to do or say almost anything. We do not apply this remark to Mr. Voorhees, who, in our opinion, is simply exasperated at the failure of his speculation in Davis stock, and in the white heat of his indignation mistakes himself for the Democratic party, or some other political organization. But it is true that the meeting of the Democratic Convention has been called at Baltimore, to give the better opportunity for the largest commercial intercourse with Washington. But it will all be in vain. The next President is not to be made at Washington. He has already been named by the people, at home, in their villages, and on their farms. Against this popular resolution the protest of such men as Voorhees is but as a penny-whistle against the whirlwind. It is the first dying speech of a long list of small politicians, who have too long burthened the public ear. *Exit Voorhees!*

The Cincinnati *Commercial* suggests that if it be true that General Badeau has ransacked the records of the War Department and carried off to London everything that he wanted, to aid in his military history of General Grant, General Anson Stager, Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, should be summoned to make a searching examination of the telegraphic correspondence of the President, Secretary of War, and General-in-Chief, and the officers in the field during the war, to verify the safety or confirm the loss of these historical treasures. The *Commercial* says that General Stager was in charge of this correspondence during the war, and is, therefore, the fittest person to make the examination.

It is not probable that any such examination will be ordered until after the 4th of March next; and, if it is deemed necessary to make one then, the proper person to superintend it will be Colonel Thomas T. Eckert, now Superintendent of the Eastern Division of the Western Union Telegraph Company, who (and not General Stager) had charge of this correspondence during the greater part of the war. The services of Colonel Eckert were so highly esteemed by Secretary Stanton, that the latter made him Acting Assistant Secretary of War after the retirement of Mr. Dana.

The Boston *Post*, alluding to the disappearance of the Buell court-martial record, says:

> Wherever General Badeau's historical footsteps are seen, there are found vacant pigeon-holes and empty chests. It may be true that the biography supplies all omissions, but not even the most imaginative mind can observe without distrust that, where General Buell's vindication might interfere with the glorification of General Grant, the documents necessary to establish it have disappeared utterly; and that the records of the court-martial, which may be supposed to contradict the accusations against that officer made in General Badeau's first volume, have been spirited away in spite of the precautions of the Department. It is an unusual advantage which this biographer enjoyed, of destroying his bridges, and thus effectively cutting off pursuit, if he was so disposed; and, although no one will wish to accuse General Badeau of deliberate falsification, the temptation which must beset one writing history to order, with full power over contradictory testimony, offers ground for suspicion.

The result of the first day's ballot for United States Senator in Connecticut indicates the progress of the Cincinnati movement. Mr. Ferry, the present Senator, has made himself obnoxious to the Administration because of his independence,—voting for investigations, voting against San Domingo, and generally opposing the caucus cabals. General Hawley, a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention, was selected to succeed him. There was a strong protest against the dismissal of Mr. Ferry, but the party in power shouted "Crucify him!" The result was, that over thirty Republicans refused to attend the Legislative caucus, and determined to vote for Mr. Ferry. The Democratic members who support Mr. Greeley united with the Republican supporters of Mr. Ferry, and the result yesterday indicates that he will be elected to-day in joint ballot by possibly ten majority. This result further shows that Executive dictation will always meet with a prompt rebuke. There is no question now that Mr. Greeley will carry Connecticut in November by a greater majority than has been obtained by any candidate in that State for many years.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel*, which has all along been shouting lustily for Grant, now says:

> We prefer Grant because he seems to be the strongest man; and the strongest man, of course, is the one who is the most acceptable to the people. If the Philadelphia Convention considers Grant a hazardous candidate for the party, after calmly weighing all the circumstances that surround us, it ought not to hesitate a moment, but reject him and nominate some one else. General Grant has no claims upon the office, but the party has claims upon him, and it has the same right to place him on the retired list of Presidents that it has to use him as Commander-in-Chief for another campaign.

The bee which has got into the bonnet of the Grant party seems to be a very troublesome one, stinging first here and then there, and has raised a specially large blister on the *Sentinel*. If all the office-holders are for Grant, and all the office-holders' newspapers are for Grant, and all the delegates to Philadelphia are for Grant, and Grant is the strongest man, because most acceptable to the people,—why reject him and nominate somebody else, or even talk about rejecting him? They should have more respect for a man's feelings than to set out a magnificent dinner in his special honor, and then invite a stranger to take his chair at the table.

The following proclamation has been issued by the men on board the sinking ship at Washington:

> OFFICE OF INDUSTRIAL LEAGUE, }
> JOHNSTOWN, PA., May 8, 1872. }
> *Hon. W. E. Chandler, Washington, D. C.:*
> DEAR SIR: The Industrial League will not support Mr. Greeley. Yours,
> CYRUS ELDER, Secretary.

There may be some curiosity to know what the "Industrial League" which officially announces that it will not support Mr. Greeley. It consists of a combination of iron and steel manufacturers in Pennsylvania, who have purchased certain English patents for making Bessemer steel, and who, under the protection of Congress, have a charter to collect taxes from the American people. These men have money, and they are able to control a good many votes in both branches of Congress; but they cannot poll, all told, as many votes as will be given by the hod-carriers in Chicago. There is not a blacksmith in the Western States, and their numbers may thousands, who will not vote for Horace Greeley, if for no other reason than that he is opposed by the great iron despotism of Pennsylvania.

A bill was introduced in the House of Representatives, on Monday last, to extend the same relief to the sufferers by the late fire at Somerset, Pa., which destroyed the entire business section of the town, as was granted to the sufferers by the Chicago fire. The bill is an eminently proper one. The same reasons exist for a rebate of duty in the case of Somerset as existed in our own case, and are probably even more pressing, as Somerset has lost all her business, and a portion of ours was preserved. We trust, therefore, that the excellent precedent established in our case will induce Congress to extend the relief at once. Marshalltown, Iowa, has also suffered by fire recently, to the utter destruction of its business interests. Let this once busy Iowa town be also helped to its feet again. The prompter the help, the more effective it will be.

The Common Council have at last admitted the new Chicago & LaSalle Railroad into the city, and by a unanimous vote. We trust it will be an open favorable to the admission of the other roads which are waiting for the same permission. If there was no objection to the Chicago & LaSalle Road, there certainly can be none to the others, which are willing to come in on the same terms. Chicago needs them, and must have them for the accommodation of her rapidly increasing business, as well as for her continued development, and it is to be hoped there will be no further delay in admitting them, and the sooner it is done the better for all concerned.

## POLITICAL.

The Iowa election occurs this year in November, and there is now much discussion whether the Republican Convention shall meet in June or August.

—The Lawrence (Kan.) *Journal* speaks of Dan Voorhees as the representative of the creek-bottom and pokeberry Democracy.

—White hats with brown bands have appeared in St. Louis.

—The Council Bluffs *Times* hauls down the Davis-Parker ticket, and supports the Cincinnati nominees.

—The Quincy *Herald* says:

> A vote was taken for President, a few days since, upon the steamer Grey Eagle. There were fifty-five passengers on board, from twenty-five miles for Greeley; seventeen for Ulysses Grant, and seventeen undecided, but favorably disposed to H. G.

—A Greeley Club has been organized at Leavenworth, General Gardner, President, and Professor Schuereman, Secretary.

—The Denver (Col.) *Herald* raises the Liberal banner, and supports the nominations in an enthusiastic editorial.

—The New York *Herald* says:

> There is no mistake about it; the majority of our citizens, Democratic and otherwise, go for Greeley and Brown.

—The Washington *Patriot*, like the faithful attached Rachel that it is, still mourns over the slaughtered "Davis ring," and refuses to be comforted. Mr. Greeley, it says, is an original Abolitionist and Radical Republican. Radical Republicans like Trumbull and Schurz would be his advisers. His Administration would be strictly Republican. Ergo, true Democrats cannot join.

—The Milwaukee *News* suggests Alexander Mitchell for United States Senator *vice* Howe.

—The Watseka (Ill.) *Times* says:

> The "regular" Republican County Convention, for appointing delegates to the State and Congressional Conventions, met yesterday afternoon in this city. They had a Postmaster for Chairman and a Postmaster for Secretary, with a liberal sprinkling of Postmasters all around. We suggested that they be arranged in a row on the fence, and a photographic view was not acted upon. The Committee on Credentials reported the delegates, and all who would not be tearing Brooks were seated, which resulted in having a partial representation, and others not.

—The Carlinville (Ill.) *Democrat* says:

> The Liberal programme seems to be to run Senator Trumbull for Governor, but the Chicago Tribune declares it won't support him. A slate is being made up with Bill Morrison for Congress from this District, and Mayor Walker for State Senator.

—Colonel Lucien J. Easton, of the Glasgow *Journal*, is suggested as the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Missouri.

—The Hon. Charles G. Buckalew *coy* consents to be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania.

—The Hon. Thomas D. Gilbert, of Grand Rapids, who has been mentioned for Governor of Michigan, declines, and indorses Governor Baldwin for the position.

—Charles R. Thomas has been nominated for a second term in Congress by the Republicans of the Second District of North Carolina.

—The Hon. Henry Stanbery, former Attorney General of the United States, having been invited to address a Greeley ratification meeting at Newport, Ky., replied:

> "As I do not hesitate to approve the action of the Cincinnati Convention, I do not feel it to be my power to meet your wishes. On some other, and not distant day, when I feel more ability for the labor, I will be glad to address you on the issues which will be upon the vital questions which the action of that Convention involves."

—The Washington *Republican* (the Court organ) says the indications are that the Democracy will swallow Greeley and Brown; that this belief is strengthening daily. "Such," it says, "is the drift of opinion among the leading Democratic politicians in this city. Southern men, who have hitherto been bitter and outspoken in their hostility to the Republican party and to the North, seem to be enthusiastically in his (Greeley's) favor." This from the President's pocket-handkerchief, a sheet that has heretofore treated the Cincinnati nominations only with ridicule, is significant.

—Efforts to "save Pennsylvania" by the withdrawal of Hartranft are thus far of no avail. A Philadelphia correspondent says:

> The Republican Union Executive Grant Republicans of this State were in Washington, in conference with Grant and Senator Cameron relative to the removal of Hartranft from the ticket for Governor. It was unavailing to risk the tremendous majorities of a reorganization. Pennsylvania was secured to the Grant Radicals in October, while Cameron was not wholly indifferent to the retirement of Hartranft in November. Then, if John W. Packer, became his successor. Mackey and Quay, who were two-thirds of the eminent three-told Grant that Hartranft would be elected by a larger majority than Geary ever gave any candidate in Pennsylvania, and that under no circumstances would he withdraw. The Grant leaders of the nation doubted, and maintained that Hartranft's withdrawal was essential to his (the Presidential) election in November. Then, when, after all, at the close of the conference, Hartranft, who is as wise as he is honest, said he was equal to everything, now proposes that U. S. Grant retire from the field as an aspirant for another Presidential term, believing that if he remains in the race he will endanger the election of Mr. Hartranft in October next. As the prospects now are, the entire Republican ticket in this city, from Colonel William B. Mann and Mayor Stockley, down to Hill and Kemble, agree with Hartranft it remains to be seen whether Hartranft will throw up the sponge to save Grant in November, or Grant endorse a Democratic ticket to secure Hartranft the Governorship in October.

## GREELEY AND BROWN.

### Popular Sentiment in Various Localities.

### Further Comments of the Press.

#### The Sentiment in Coles County, Ill.

MATTOON, Ill., May 13.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

SIR: There is one thing manifestly true of our locality, and that is, that Horace Greeley has friends here,—friends, too, who will defend his cause, or rather, the cause of which he is the distinguished and worthy leader. The Grant men are puzzled. They had made up their minds to have an easy fight with Davis. True, Davis was a good man; but he did not reach the hearts of the old-line Republicans, as Greeley does. There has been no regular organization here yet; but a careful survey of the field indicates the Greeley men to think that they can carry this city and county next fall. One thing is curious to note: It is generally the old, original Republicans that go for Greeley. The young fledglings, the new converts, those that came into the party and helped office as soon as they were warm in the Republican nest, or perhaps made it a condition precedent to their coming into our camp,—all insist on for Grant, and regard treason to Morton, Conkling & Co. as treason to the Republican party and to the country.

The Mattoon *Commercial* (Democratic) is out for Greeley and Brown, "subject to the decision of the people," and not subject to what any convention may say. The leading Democrats, such as the Hon. O. B. Ficklin, are hearty in their support of the ticket.

You may count on a warm fight in this county, but I think success is not doubtful.

JOHN CUNNINGHAM.

#### The Situation in Iowa.

CLINTON, Iowa, May 13.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

SIR: The "Bread and Butter Brigade," believing that the large Republican majorities heretofore given by this State render certain a like plurality for Grant in the coming election, are making no special effort to keep the party true to the interests of the Administration faction, but not content in the fancied security of their position, and, knowing that censure for want of fealty is not likely to reach them from the autocrat or politicians that find ample time to deride and laugh at the candidate whom the people had the "temerity" to set up as a rival claimant for a position which they have been graciously informed by their master he intends keeping for at least another term.

Slang-phrase and stale jokes, known wherever the name of Greeley is known, are the only "pull to their best arguments against him, or the men that men as sterling as those who indorse the reform movement will not be influenced by silly remarks about the personal appearance or habits of a candidate whose individuality to them is merged into the higher and greater moment of the overshadowing candidate can ever be, and that is, the question of reform in the administration of public affairs. It is time that the Sinews of war, and a protection for Grant, it is equally true that many of the counties will enter a vigorous protest against such action, the leading men from the Liberal Republican ranks to local offices. The Counties of Dubuque, Jackson, Clinton, Scott, and others, will doubtless give a large majority for Greeley.

The Reform movement is gaining ground here every day, and THE TRIBUNE is doing a noble work in the cause in advocating a re-improvement of the people by the people, for the people.

BOAZ.

#### Sentiment in Dane County, Wis.

MADISONIAN, Dane Co., Wis., May 13.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

SIR: Although somewhat surprised at the first announcement of the nomination of Horace Greeley, the Liberal Republicans here are perfectly satisfied with the candidates and the platform. Having entire confidence in Horace Greeley as a man of sterling honesty, and independence of character, his patriotism and ability will make a person will question. He has acquired whatever fortune he is possessed of by his own industry, not through gifts from interested admirers, nor from participation in the profits of corrupt rings. His record for the past thirty years holds out to us the hope that we may yet redeem the Government from the profligacy and abuse of the present period, and restore it to something of its former purity, as it existed under the founders of the Republic. In drawing off a portion of the votes of Republicans from the support of Grant, we consider the nomination as the very best that could be made.

In this town, we have already, since the adjournment of the Convention, received several accessions to our ranks from Republicans, men who have heretofore stood aloof from, or openly opposed, the Liberal movement, or, as our Postmaster terms it, the rebellion, and the reason given is, he wants General Grant re-elected because he is a great soldier, and he says, "Greeley would make a good Secretary of Agriculture for Grant." This, according to his logic, is the only purpose for which we elect Presidents. With a great majority of those who still cleave to the support of Grant, it is a common expression, "I would not feel very badly if Greeley should be elected;" or, "Well, I would as soon vote for Horace Greeley as anybody."

Immediately upon the reception of the news, several of the leading Democrats announced their support of the ticket; in fact, all the Democrats in the vicinity, so far as heard from (with one or two exceptions), say they will vote for Greeley and Brown, provided, there are no Democratic candidates in the field. The thinking and more intelligent portion of the Democracy, who proposed to the Democratic National Convention making any nomination, and will not throw away their votes, knowing or caring little about Grant and three years more of power and plunder to his satellites.

We have a large German population in this and the adjoining towns, comprising some of our best citizens. I have conversed with a great number of them, and they assure me that on certain objections to Greeley's temperance and protection principles; otherwise, they concede that he is every way right. I have taken pains to appear to thoroughly understand the situation, and, I am assured, will heartily support Greeley and Brown. Yours respectfully,

H. WHITNEY.

#### Comments of the Press.

From the Decatur (Ill.) Magnet (Democratic).

It is, perhaps, well enough to say that the 9th of July as the day for the Democratic Convention; but it will not be wise for the Democratic delegates to suspicion that the action of the Democrats to suspicion that the action of the Democrats to tell them what to do. It is *their* duty to advise the Baltimore Convention.

Democrats have sense enough to understand that, in the event of a party nomination at Baltimore, one of two events would be inevitable: Either the withdrawal of Mr. Greeley, and the utter discouragement of his adherents, or the transfer of his election, in its triangular form, from the people to Mr. Grant's House of Representatives, where the result is a foregone conclusion.

Let Liberal Republicans and Democrats look each other in the face and understand each other. The Liberal move, before Cincinnati, had large Democratic sympathy. Was that sympathy misplaced, to produce a party split? Or was it the manly, patriotic sentiment which, rising above mere partisan ends and the aims of personal aspirations, hailed the move in the spirit as omens of good for the country, with the earnest purpose of nursing them into life and giving them the shape of practical utility?

Let the people do their duty in this crisis and we will answer for the result at Baltimore. It is well not to remember that the Democracy have another ace up than at Mr. Grant's headquarters We, as Democrats, propose to abide the result at Baltimore, and propose to have a hand in shaping results at Baltimore.

From the Danville (Ill.) Times (Republican).

We would not conceal the fact that we are Horace Greeley's admirer and friend. We honestly say living man on either hemisphere he has been a safe adviser of the toiling millions of earth. He has been the unflinching enemy of pubbing and corruption, and from him thieves and robbers hide their deformed heads in shame. To sneer at and deride Horace Greeley, to speak contemptuously of him—is to show one's ignorance and want of sense. To magnify his errors of judgment—(he is not accused of errors of heart)—is to show a want of magnanimity.

We believe that Horace Greeley's elevation to the Chief Magistracy would be the best possible proof that our countrymen appreciate the most exalted talent combined with honest purpose.

From the Mound City (Ill.) Journal (Democratic).

We lose patience when reading such Democratic rhetoric as the Chicago *Times* and *News* They would sacrifice the best interests of the country to save party, and then are so stupid they cannot see what the interests of the party demand.

The Democratic party cannot now turn back from the Liberal Republican movement. Such a course would be a breach of faith that would bring the party into disgrace and contempt, and from it forever. It would be an exhibition of a lack of honor and integrity that it could not survive. Its honorable members, those possessed of a little self-respect, would have to hold aloof from it.

Every body knows the great Cincinnati Convention would not have been held had not, by common consent, the Democracy pledged themselves in every way practicable to pursue the "passive" policy, let the resultant Republicanism nominate, then support the nominations unselfishly and with vigor, to wrest power from the hands of the dangerous corrupt, imperial ring that has almost wrath-like stricken on it.

The Democratic members of Congress agreed to the call; our Democratic legislators and State Executive Committee agreed to it; the Democratic press and leading, representative Democrats throughout the country almost unanimously acceded to it, and the Liberals went in with a view to inaugurating a great revolution in the Republican party on the strength of it, which culminated in the Cincinnati Convention and the nomination of Greeley and Brown.

Not any honest, prominent Democrat now step forward and say that was a mere trick. If we were deceiving the Republicans to create a split among them, intending to run a straight ticket in the event, that will not do. Any party that attempts such a thing is virtually dead and buried. No honest man would disgrace himself by continuing his alliance with it. The vote it would poll in the coming November election, after such an action, would cause the cheeks of those who would lead off in the act of institution to burn with shame. The party would show itself void of conscience and manly honor. Every sensible, thinking person must know that a breach of faith with the Liberals would drive them back to the support of the Administration party, which, of course, would contribute Grant in power. That very many disgusted Democrats would vote as all [illegible] that would be spiteful enough to support the Radical ticket!

If a Democratic National Convention is to be held, let reliable, honest delegates only be sent to it, men instructed to indorse the action of the Cincinnati Convention.

The utter Southern Democrats are enthusiastic in the support of Greeley and Brown; then why should not Northern Democrats be satisfied. Copperheadism formerly was supposed to increase in virulence and quantity as you progressed South; now it appears to be otherwise, judging from the Chicago Democratic press.

Liberal Democrats must come to the front and put down the traitors and Bourbons. Let the National Convention be composed of the right kind of material.

From the Lincoln (Ill.) Statesman (Republican).

The desolate and waste places of the South, under the influence of Greeley's industrious and genial administration and guidance, will be made to blossom as the rose. Then truly shall we have peace, and see the bayonets and swords used upon an unwilling people turned into pruning-hooks and plow-shears, and carpet-baggers and other thieves brought to justice.

Liberal Republicans and Democrats, we have given you our views, and have nailed to our mast-head the names of Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown; and for their election we pledge us to work, and in this good undertaking, with the most hopeful assurance of success. We invite your cordial co-operation and assistance.

From the Minneapolis (Minn.) Tribune (Administration).

What, then, is the use of trying to deny, as some of our contemporaries do, Mr. Greeley's strength? Or where is the use of trying to belittle the Liberal movement? It seems to us that the only way is to accord their "belligerent rights," treat them fairly as open enemies than to skirmish with them on this bushwhacking plan. If they are so lacklustre as some of the regular Republican papers represent them, why all this fuss? Why not leave them alone in their nothingness? For ourselves, we prefer to treat the Liberal Republicans as open enemies to old time Republicanism, and as such we are willing openly to fight them. That they are premature bolters is true, but they form a very respectable and dangerous minority of the Republican party, and as such are entitled to fair and honorable treatment at the hands of the majority. We think, before the campaign is over, our contemporaries who now pooh-pooh so ridiculously Mr. Greeley, will agree with us upon this point.

From the Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat (Administration).

Some of our contemporaries, it seems to us, are inclined to underrate the strength of Gre

## MARRIED.

[illegible]—At the residence of his bride, by the Rev. Robert Collyer, Mr. A. E. WORDEN to Miss [illegible], both of this city. No cards.

## DIED.

[illegible]—In this city, May 13, Emma D. wife of Mr. Patterson, 864 West Van Buren st., in her 29th year.

[illegible]—In this city, May 13th, at 322 West Washington st., Mrs. Mary Ann Wilson, relict of the late Jay Wilson of Greenville, Ohio, aged 72 years.

[illegible]—On May 13, 1872, Henry R. Miller, aged 58 years.

[illegible]—On May 13, 1872, infant [illegible] from [illegible] 1872, infant son of Captain James Smith, will be taken from the school room this afternoon at 2 o'clock from the residence of Captain Smith, 241 Michigan-av. His friends are invited to attend.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

Dr. Underhill Bertsch's Cocoaine for the Hair is an essential growth of natural hair, [illegible]

[illegible] for all diseases [illegible] is incredible. For all diseases [illegible] are also afflicted during the period of [illegible] Dr. Bertsch's Cocoaine Syrup is a safe [illegible]

[illegible] removed and the skin made smooth [illegible] Dr. Bertsch's Cocoaine Soap. [illegible] Cocoaine Toilet Vinegar.

[illegible] Indigestion, Depression of Spirits, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Debility, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Piles, Dizziness, Heart and Head, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Blood, Skin, Nervous Diseases, Female Complaints, Fever and Ague, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver, Stomach or Bowels, are all cured by using Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing the power of acting on the Liver and all the glands of the system, such as to drive off all impurities through these natural channels of the body, and restore the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to the directions for any length of time, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair. Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, which are caused by the vitiated condition of the blood and stomach, are literally driven from the system by the use of these Bitters. No epidemic can attack those who use this medicine occasionally, as a preventive. Keep the blood pure and the stomach and bowels in healthy action by the use of this medicine, and all will be well. Bilious Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout our country during the Autumn months, have been effectually controlled by the use of this medicine. No epidemic can attack those who use this medicine occasionally, as a preventive. Keep the blood pure and the stomach and bowels in healthy action by the use of this medicine, and all will be well. For Inflammatory, Rheumatic, Chronic and Nervous Diseases, Walker's California Vinegar Bitters have been most successful. Such diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood. No system can long remain healthy if the blood becomes impure. Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scrofula, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects. Cleanse the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow. J. WALKER, Proprietor, R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal., and cor. of Washington and Charlton sts., New York.

Post (Republican).

that there is a very [illegible] faction with mesa- [illegible] administration. The [illegible] present position [illegible] men such as to drive [illegible] and further from [illegible] former friends of [illegible] Wilson, Beech- [illegible] have deprecated [illegible] Regno who pay [illegible] their counsels been [illegible] Grant exercised the [illegible] when which Mr. [illegible] the party might still [illegible] a military ostentacy [illegible] of a great nation [illegible] in ignoring the coun- [illegible] of principle to [illegible] Hence his renomina- [illegible] beyond question. [illegible] Republicans who de- [illegible] in doubt as well [illegible] see carpet-bag rule [illegible] no hope for a larger [illegible] of view than [illegible] abbled. A majority of [illegible] hoping that they [illegible] with a [illegible] very dear to them, [illegible] not support General [illegible] Greeley-tossed contra- [illegible] main the Republican [illegible] the recommen- [illegible] impossible. Civil Ser- [illegible] form, and make Cor- [illegible] By this course [illegible] the issues of the [illegible] course it is impossible, [illegible] may yet prove by [illegible] Mary.

Dispatch (Democratic).

[illegible] has elapsed since the [illegible] by the Cincinnati [illegible] shows particularly [illegible] time [illegible] the Democratic [illegible] [illegible] his heretofore [illegible] [illegible] party, he has [illegible] of the Democracy [illegible] of them to indicate a [illegible] Cincinnati ticket. Why [illegible] Democratic Gobbets [illegible] the chances of the [illegible] Democratic Gobbets are so [illegible] [illegible] the Democratic [illegible]

[illegible] are heartily tired of [illegible] reasonable sacrifice [illegible] shall appear that the [illegible] nations at Baltimore [illegible] of Democrats [illegible] cannot be used to [illegible] a fact which it may [illegible] and Mr. Bolmont [illegible]

Register (Republican).

[illegible] announce that we must [illegible] Horace Greeley and B. [illegible] and Vice President [illegible] morably known to the [illegible] the time their nomina- [illegible] practically resolved, that [illegible] action from us. [illegible] believe that the Greeley [illegible] the American people [illegible] in the Government and [illegible] To this end we shall [illegible] until the election, [illegible] no opposition [illegible] who is anxious [illegible] object [illegible] ads are very wroth with [illegible] to support Grant, con- [illegible] and have stopped their [illegible] would be [illegible] feel, as do millions of [illegible] not to be reelected, for [illegible] still we say: [illegible] by sportifical, and con- [illegible] That would be nice! [illegible] at Greeley. What [illegible] owner or editor is to be [illegible] he dare not advocate [illegible] best interests of [illegible] must always do more [illegible] no reason that his collea- [illegible] ion, support bad men.

Journal (Union and Advertiser).

[illegible] there has been a por- [illegible] of the Northwestern [illegible] have Judge Davis [illegible] Democratic [illegible] from the developments [illegible] nominations made at [illegible] the Republicans could have [illegible] which that ticket [illegible] Democratic people has [illegible] most sanguine friends of [illegible] voted as the Democracy [illegible] of party organization, [illegible] of Judge Davis the [illegible] and rally to the support [illegible] Democracy of the coun- [illegible] of principle. [illegible] Republicans who [illegible] prefer Greeley to any [illegible] to say in that the [illegible] Democratic [illegible] nominations for nominating [illegible] dams by the Baltimore [illegible]

Gazette (Republican).

[illegible] who fear the strength [illegible] no use in attempting [illegible] a sweeping of disconsolate [illegible] body of the Republican [illegible] and unanimous [illegible] amicable to suggest that a [illegible] besides Grant—might be [illegible] to lead us successfully [illegible] ding campaign. [illegible] and distrust of the Presi- [illegible] Grant, a soldier and a [illegible] men of the party, [illegible] the political contest [illegible] unanimous another, we shall [illegible] by support him. Such a [illegible] the impossibilities, if [illegible] ours are now [illegible] give place to some one [illegible] our preference. Next [illegible] [illegible] years time on one half [illegible] money. Apply to F. HATHEWAY, No. 174 [illegible]-st.

SALE—GREAT SACRIFICE; EASY [illegible]; 1772125 on Arnold-st, corner Forty- [illegible], only $15 per foot; worth $25; will be [illegible] this week. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 138 [illegible] Madison-st.

SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., A PARTIALLY [illegible] on Michigan-av., near Thirteenth-st. Im- [illegible] possession; also lots on [illegible] brick [illegible] to every desirable residence in every respect; [illegible] 25 feet; $ mth front, near Cottage [illegible]

SALE—choice lots on Ellis-av., near horse and [illegible]

SALE—WABASH-AV.—HOUSE AND LOT [illegible] 749, lot 27½x70, east front. [illegible] av., lot near Fourteenth-st.; east front.

SALE—ON WABASH-AV., SOUTH OF [illegible] av., southwest corner Thirty-first-st., 100x [illegible] splendid investment.

SALE—BY SALAS WARREN, 418 Michigan av.

SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY, SOME OF [illegible] the most desirable lots in the Burnt District. J. [illegible] AS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av., opposite [illegible] Hall.

SALE—A FINE BRICK [illegible] FAKE-AV—A FINE BRICK [illegible] factory and basement dwelling, with 30 ft lot; [illegible] refitted throughout. Will be sold at a bargain [illegible] GEO. A. HENRY & CO., 79 Dearborn-st. [illegible] Central Block

SALE—DOUGLAS PLACE—$9x125 FEET. [illegible] property and the cheapest at $30 per foot. C. [illegible] HAYES & CO., 135 Wabash-av

SALE—HUMBOLDT PARK—CHOICE [illegible] fronting Humboldt Park at a great bargain. [illegible] Apply to C. H. CHAFEE & CO., 236 Wa- [illegible] bash-av.; State-st., north of Madison-st., 50 feet [illegible] Lot-st., near State-st., 25 feet

SALE—$1,000 NEW COTTAGE AND LOT [illegible] Ashland-av., near Lake-st.; and lot on [illegible] T. B. BOYD, 187 West Washington-st.

SALE—[illegible] INDIANA-AV., $4,700 BUYS A [illegible] lot, 50x175, on Indiana-av., near Thirty- [illegible] frame house, a bargain. STORRS & [illegible] Block

SALE—FINE BRICK RESIDENCE 429 W. [illegible] Adams-st., near Leavitt-st., Jefferson Park. [illegible] of taste owner. Inquire on the premises.

SALE—CHEAP LOTS, CHEAP LOTS, [illegible] payments and just outside of the fire [illegible] Lots on Ashland-av., Robey-st., Wood-st. [illegible] west of California-av., accessible by Madison [illegible] Lots 25 feet front, $250 each. Terms [illegible] $250 per lot in monthly payments to suit [illegible] Other particulars inquire of STEVENS & [illegible] 187 Lake-st.

SALE—3 COTTAGES AND LOTS, ONLY [illegible] mile from Union Park, $1,350, $1,600, $1,900; [illegible] lots; balance in street cars, school, etc. [illegible] at once. GOODWILLIE, 138 West Madison-st.

SALE—ONE-TENTH DOWN ONLY 5- [illegible] blocks on dummy line, and good road in- [illegible] to Ogden-av. Some cheap lots. Apply to Agents, Address Box 2738 Cincinnati, [illegible]

SALE—LARGE PIECE ON THE RIVER, [illegible] excellently adapted for manufacturing. [illegible] down, balance easy. Privilege and rig- [illegible] Commission to agents. Address [illegible] Cincinnati Ohio.

SALE—CHOICE LOTS $300—WE CON- [illegible] to sell at above prices, on very easy terms; [illegible] to about three years. Only $100 cash; sold [illegible] to parties to build on. STOREY, ALLEN [illegible] West Washington-st.

SALE—$300 CASH WILL BUY A LOT AT [illegible] Island car shop, on Wentworth-av. worth [illegible] after wants money. R. G. GOODWILLIE, [illegible] Madison-st.

SALE—GOOD LOTS ON NEARLY ALL [illegible] streets between State and Wallace, and be- [illegible] twenty-sixth and Thirty-seventh-sts. 4 all suit [illegible] and from $300 down; 5 years, 8 per cent. [illegible] No agency business. Perfect titles. Fall [illegible] GEO. L. DUNHAM, 67 Washington-st.

SALE—$2,200 WILL BUY A NEAT NEW [illegible] and lot in Cottage Grove. Call for AYERS, [illegible] 27 25th-st., one block west of Cottage Grove av.

SALE—VERY CHEAP—SEVERAL FIRST- [illegible] lots for sale on Douglas place, on the line of [illegible] water all new and in every respect desirable [illegible] ; inquire first each, at 81 Lake-st., or on the [illegible] premises. Terms very easy—one-third cash, [illegible] balance in two years time on one half [illegible] money. Apply to F. HATHEWAY, No. 174 [illegible]-st.

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SALE—BY SALAS WARREN, 418 Michigan av.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

SALE—SOUTH PARK BOULEVARD, [illegible] on Calumet, 183x136. [illegible] rest, corner Calumet road, 172x213 [illegible] near Thirty-ninth-st., 60x145. [illegible] st., between Boulevard and Vincennes.

[illegible] st., southwest corner Forty-eighth-st., 166 [illegible]

[illegible] st., southwest corner Fifty-third-st., 150x170. [illegible] st., southwest corner Forty-seventh-st., [illegible] st., north of Forty-eighth-st., east front, [illegible]

[illegible] st., northwest corner Fifty-third-st., 300x170. [illegible] st., near Lake; price, $700 per foot; easy terms. J. F. LATSHAW, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 13.

SALE—BRICK HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, GAS [illegible] fixtures, bath-room, closet, etc., with lot, on Vincennes road, between Halsted and Union-sts.; $60 per month. E. C. GIVINS, 122 West Washington-st.

SALE—A BRAN-NEW 2-STORY FRAME [illegible] house, situated on Morgan-st., near Chicago-av. For further information apply to C. E. BROWN, 181 West Chicago-av.

SALE—50 FEET ON WABASH-AV., NEAR [illegible] Twenty-sixth-st., at a great bargain. Look 86 [illegible] HENRY P. GEORGE, 139 State-st.

SALE—LOTS OUTSIDE OF FIRE LIMITS [illegible] blocks of West Madison-st cars; at low prices and on four years' time; where parties will build a house no money will be required for first year. Apply to GEO. W. RUST, No. 137 West Madison, near Hoyne-st.

SALE—$10 DOLLY VARDEN LOTS, NEAR [illegible] Lake-av., near Oakland depot, cast front, [illegible] Thirty-first-st., 8 mth front, near Cottage [illegible] Thirty-first-st., 8 mth front, near Cottage

SALE—$10 DOLLY VARDEN LOTS, NEAR [illegible] Lake-av., near Oakland depot, cast front, [illegible] Thirty-first-st., 8 mth front, near Cottage [illegible] Western-av. These lots will double in value in three [illegible] months. Very easy terms. R. G. GOODWILLIE, [illegible] West Madison-st.

SALE—FIRST-CLASS NEW COTTAGES [illegible] on Kendall-st., ready for occupancy. C. H. [illegible] WHITTLESEY, 79 West Madison-st.

SALE—LOTS AT $200 EACH, $50 CASH; [illegible] balance monthly; in the near Archer-av. and [illegible] Forced with trees. Mr. KENNY, 1093 West Madi- [illegible] son-st.

SALE—34 AND 40 FEET, BY 165 FEET TO [illegible] 20 foot alley, on Wabash-av., between Cermak [illegible] and Harrison-sts. CHAS. G. R. PRUESSING, 345 [illegible] state-st.

SALE—CHEAP—2 TWO-STORY FRAME [illegible] houses corner Green and Madison-sts.; to be re- [illegible] moved. Inquire at Secretary's office, or GOULD & [illegible] SON, 188 West Madison-st.

SALE—LOTS AT $400, ONLY ONE MILE [illegible] from Court House, on Ogden-av.; terms easy. [illegible] at once. B. G. GOODWILLIE, 138 West Madison-st.

SALE—10 ACRES ON STATE-ST., NEAR [illegible] Fifty-second-st., near terms SNYDER & [illegible] Hinde's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and [illegible] LaSalle-sts.

SALE—LOT 20X99, 60 FEET WEST OF [illegible] Otis Block, on south side of Madison-st.; $3,000; [illegible] one-quarter cash. GEO. W. HOMAN, Jr., Omaha [illegible] Nebraska.

SALE—LONG LEASES—SEVERAL VERY [illegible] choice lots in Lessee or trust's deed, Washington-av., on unprecedented terms. These leases run [illegible] for 99 years, at fixed rates, thus being entirely in [illegible] the hands of the owner as regards improvements during the entire term. No similar leases can be obtained for any thing to compare with them in liberality. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

SALE—SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS—A [illegible] large amount of the very cheapest property in the [illegible] south of [illegible] Also, 5 acres, Madison-st., also, California-av., also [illegible] Lake-st. near Clark, 66x166 feet; Michigan-av., 40x125 [illegible] Canal-st., 77x173 feet. J. ESAIAS [illegible] WARREN, 418 Michigan-av

SALE—CHEAP BUSINESS LOTS ON [illegible] West Madison. Apply at 187 East Madison [illegible] T. B. BOYD.

SALE—NORTH SIDE SLAUGHTERING [illegible] business lot 264x150 Division-st., east of Larrabee. [illegible] Cheap. Worth $15. Very easy terms. R. G. [illegible] GOODWILLIE, 138 West Madison-st.

SALE—PLEASANT COTTAGE AND [illegible] two lots in a good neighborhood, near western [illegible] city limits, only $1,850; $200 cash, balance in [illegible] annual payments CLAFLIN BROS., 131 LaSalle-st.

SALE—2 FRAME AND 11 BRICK [illegible] houses on corner of Throop and Van Buren-sts. [illegible] Inquire in the Throop-st.

SALE—8 LOTS, 66X160 FEET, ON SOUTH [illegible] side, south of Indiana, $250 per lot. Terms to suit. [illegible] JAMES R. HILL, 240 Wabash-av., Room 4

SALE—INDIANA-AV., NEAR SOUTH [illegible] Park, south corner of Fifty-third-st., 132x170 [illegible] , price, $11 per [illegible] terms, $4,000 cash, balance in [illegible] 1, 2 and 3 years, at 8 per cent. WILLIAM [illegible] 416 Michigan-av. J. ESAIAS WARREN,

SALE—ONLY $1,250, CHOICE LOT ON [illegible] Van Buren-st., just out of Ogden-av. Handle quick, if you expect it. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 138 West Madison-st.

SALE—100 CHEAP LOTS, ONLY $50 CASH, [illegible] balance $15 per month; very cheap, and in [illegible] locality. JAMES R. HILL, Room 4, 240 Wabash-av.

SALE—VERY NEAT RESIDENCE ON [illegible] Twenty-fourth-st., near Calumet-av.; partly fur- [illegible] nished if desired, $9,500. HENRY P. GEORGE, 139 [illegible] State-st.

SALE—284 FEET FRONT ON DEARBORN [illegible] st., near Lake; price, $700 per foot; easy terms. J. F. LATSHAW, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 13.

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SALE—CHEAP BUSINESS LOTS ON [illegible] West Madison. Apply at 187 East Madison [illegible] T. B. BOYD.

SALE—NORTH SIDE SLAUGHTERING [illegible] business lot 264x150 Division-st., east of Larrabee. [illegible] Cheap. Worth $15. Very easy terms. R. G. [illegible] GOODWILLIE, 138 West Madison-st.

SALE—PLEASANT COTTAGE AND [illegible] two lots in a good neighborhood, near western [illegible] city limits, only $1,850; $200 cash, balance in [illegible] annual payments CLAFLIN BROS., 131 LaSalle-st.

SALE—2 FRAME AND 11 BRICK [illegible] houses on corner of Throop and Van Buren-sts. [illegible] Inquire in the Throop-st.

SALE—8 LOTS, 66X160 FEET, ON SOUTH [illegible] side, south of Indiana, $250 per lot. Terms to suit. [illegible] JAMES R. HILL, 240 Wabash-av., Room 4

SALE—INDIANA-AV., NEAR SOUTH [illegible] Park, south corner of Fifty-third-st., 132x170 [illegible] , price, $11 per [illegible] terms, $4,000 cash, balance in [illegible] 1, 2 and 3 years, at 8 per cent. WILLIAM [illegible] 416 Michigan-av. J. ESAIAS WARREN,

SALE—ONLY $1,250, CHOICE LOT ON [illegible] Van Buren-st., just out of Ogden-av. Handle quick, if you expect it. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 138 West Madison-st.

SALE—100 CHEAP LOTS, ONLY $50 CASH, [illegible] balance $15 per month; very cheap, and in [illegible] locality. JAMES R. HILL, Room 4, 240 Wabash-av.

SALE—VERY NEAT RESIDENCE ON [illegible] Twenty-fourth-st., near Calumet-av.; partly fur- [illegible] nished if desired, $9,500. HENRY P. GEORGE, 139 [illegible] State-st.

SALE—284 FEET FRONT ON DEARBORN [illegible] st., near Lake; price, $700 per foot; easy terms. J. F. LATSHAW, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 13.

SALE—BRICK HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, GAS [illegible] fixtures, bath-room, closet, etc., with lot, on Vincennes road, between Halsted and Union-sts.; $60 per month. E. C. GIVINS, 122 West Washington-st.

SALE—A BRAN-NEW 2-STORY FRAME [illegible] house, situated on Morgan-st., near Chicago-av. For further information apply to C. E. BROWN, 181 West Chicago-av.

SALE—50 FEET ON WABASH-AV., NEAR [illegible] Twenty-sixth-st., at a great bargain. Look 86 [illegible] HENRY P. GEORGE, 139 State-st.

SALE—LOTS OUTSIDE OF FIRE LIMITS [illegible] blocks of West Madison-st cars; at low prices and on four years' time; where parties will build a house no money will be required for first year. Apply to GEO. W. RUST, No. 137 West Madison, near Hoyne-st.

SALE—$10 DOLLY VARDEN LOTS, NEAR [illegible] Lake-av., near Oakland depot, cast front, [illegible] Thirty-first-st., 8 mth front, near Cottage [illegible] Western-av. These lots will double in value in three [illegible] months. Very easy terms. R. G. GOODWILLIE, [illegible] West Madison-st.

SALE—FIRST-CLASS NEW COTTAGES [illegible] on Kendall-st., ready for occupancy. C. H. [illegible] WHITTLESEY, 79 West Madison-st.

SALE—LOTS AT $200 EACH, $50 CASH; [illegible] balance monthly; in the near Archer-av. and [illegible] Forced with trees. Mr. KENNY, 1093 West Madi- [illegible] son-st.

SALE—34 AND 40 FEET, BY 165 FEET TO [illegible] 20 foot alley, on Wabash-av., between Cermak [illegible] and Harrison-sts. CHAS. G. R. PRUESSING, 345 [illegible] state-st.

SALE—CHEAP—2 TWO-STORY FRAME [illegible] houses corner Green and Madison-sts.; to be re- [illegible] moved. Inquire at Secretary's office, or GOULD & [illegible] SON, 188 West Madison-st.

SALE—LOTS AT $400, ONLY ONE MILE [illegible] from Court House, on Ogden-av.; terms easy. [illegible] at once. B. G. GOODWILLIE, 138 West Madison-st.

SALE—10 ACRES ON STATE-ST., NEAR [illegible] Fifty-second-st., near terms SNYDER & [illegible] Hinde's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and [illegible] LaSalle-sts.

SALE—LOT 20X99, 60 FEET WEST OF [illegible] Otis Block, on south side of Madison-st.; $3,000; [illegible] one-quarter cash. GEO. W. HOMAN, Jr., Omaha [illegible] Nebraska.

SALE—LONG LEASES—SEVERAL VERY [illegible] choice lots in Lessee or trust's deed, Washington-av., on unprecedented terms. These leases run [illegible] for 99 years, at fixed rates, thus being entirely in [illegible] the hands of the owner as regards improvements during the entire term. No similar leases can be obtained for any thing to compare with them in liberality. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

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SALE—CHEAP BUSINESS LOTS ON [illegible] West Madison. Apply at 187 East Madison [illegible] T. B. BOYD.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

SALE—IN BELOIT, WIS., A BEAUTI- [illegible] fully located residence, with two lots and an abun- [illegible] dance of fruit, shade and shrubbery. Will exchange [illegible] for stock of groceries or drugs. Address P. O. Box [illegible] Beloit, Wis.

SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CHICAGO [illegible] property, a fine farm in Ottawa, Ill., clear [illegible] or assume encumbrance. J. D. MACLEOD, No. 129 [illegible] Throop-st.

SALE—OR EXCHANGE—40 ACRES OF [illegible] smooth, choice land, 4 mile west of Emporia, [illegible] Kansas. Apply at 129 West Madison-st.

SALE—62 LOTS IN ST. LOUIS—A GREAT [illegible] bargain. Positive sale of the Dunnica estate, 68 acres, [illegible] subdivided into 62 valuable building lots, lying in [illegible] the city of St. Louis. Will be sold at auction on the [illegible] premises, on Tuesday, the 28th and 30th of May inst., fully- [illegible] organized plats of the property may be had at the [illegible] office of WM. J. GRAHAM, Esq., 86 Union Block, [illegible]

## REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—BUSINESS PROPERTY IN THE [illegible] Madison-sts. CAMPBELL BROS.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A GOOD COTTAGE, [illegible] for which I will pay a fair price in cash. The [illegible] name and Green-sts. the better. Address [illegible] M 88, Tribune office, for 3 days.

WANTED—LAND—FROM 4 TO 10 ACRES OF [illegible] land south of Hyde Park, at or near the lake. Ad- [illegible] dress with description, and terms, O 84, Tribune office.

## MACHINERY.

A MES' ENGINE—PORTABLE 8 TO 10 HORSE [illegible] power; threshing, grinding and to horse; circular saw- [illegible] mills. For sale by COLLINS EATON, 75 corn shellers, belt- [illegible] ing, etc. COLLINS EATON, 75 South Canal-st.

ALBANY-ST. IRON WORKS, OF— [illegible] manufacture all kinds of engines and boilers. [illegible] H. D. DUDLEY, Agent, 54 Central Block, Marquette [illegible]

BLANDY'S STATIONERY AND PORTABLE [illegible] engines, circular saw mills, boilers, shingle [illegible] machines and sawyers. Western Branch office, 43 South [illegible] Canal-st. F. W. WORTHROP, Agent.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 10 AND 12 [illegible] West Randolph-st. Manufacture Stationary and Portable engines of all sizes. Circular Saw Mills [illegible] and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for Illustrated [illegible] Circular.

DELAMATER IRON WORKS, OF NEW YORK, [illegible] manufacture engines, boiler and hoisting ma- [illegible] chinery, caloric engines, etc. G. & DUBOIS, agent, [illegible] 84 Central Block, Market-st.

ENGINE LATHES, PLANES, DRILLS, BOLT [illegible] cutters, screwing machines, foot and power [illegible] door machinery, and supplies in stock, ready for de- [illegible] livery. W. A. JAMES & CO., 273 and 275 South [illegible] Canal-st.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINES—ONE SECOND- [illegible] hand, 14x22 horizontal steam engine. [illegible] One second-hand, 9x30 horizontal steam engine. [illegible] One second-hand, 8x12, horizontal steam engine. [illegible] One second-hand, 7x15, upright steam engine. [illegible] One second hand, 14x14, upright steam engine. [illegible] New, 8x 2, horizontal steam engine. [illegible] Together with a large variety of boiler and steamers. [illegible] Also, BORTHWICK MANUFACTURING [illegible] ING COMPANY, 10 North Jefferson-st

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS FROM 1 TO [illegible] 20 horse power, new and second-hand; also a few [illegible] portable engines. W. A. JAMES & CO., 273 and 275 [illegible] South Canal-st.

SECOND HAND—WE WILL HAVE IN A FEW [illegible] days a large number of wood working machines, [illegible] also 2 to 6 horse engines. W. A. JAMES & CO., 273 and [illegible] 275 South Canal-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A 30 TO 40 HORSE [illegible] power boiler or fabricator boiler. If second hand [illegible] must be in good order. Call or address WM. Mc- [illegible] GREGOR, 23 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND 4 OR 6 HORSE [illegible] power portable steam engine, address stating [illegible] terms and price. D. B. TH[illegible]MPSON, Dalzell, Ill.

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A SMALL RED COW, THIN OF FLESH. [illegible] one short horn. If finder will return to 109 Wa- [illegible] bash-av., he will be suitably rewarded. JAMES FAR- [illegible] SON.

LOST—ON SUNDAY EVENING LAST, BE- [illegible] tween the Third Unitarian Church and Park-av., [illegible] a pocket book containing money, etc. Any [illegible] gold breastpin attached to

## WASHINGTON.

### Passage of the Supplementary Enforcement Bill in the Senate.

### Slow Progress Made in the House on the Tax and Tariff Bill.

### Message from the President Suggesting Legislation in the Interests of Emigrants.

### Correspondence Regarding the Persecutions of the Israelites in Roumania.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE TAX AND TARIFF BILL.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The House has practically wasted a day on the Tariff bill, owing in great measure to the extreme perversity and obstinacy of General Beatty, the member from the Eighth Ohio District, who, because he was not allowed by the House five minutes in which to advocate a higher duty on wool, occupied hours in dilatory and useless motions and amendments which, though frequently in a minority of one, he had the power under the rules to offer. Repeatedly Beatty's vote was the only one of the whole House sustaining his motion, nevertheless he would insist on a formal division and count of the members, the result after being 139 to 1. Beside Beatty's, a number of amendments were offered when his importunity relaxed, but as a rule they were all voted down, except those of Messrs. Dawes and Burchard, adding respectively sized printing paper and steel, and all its manufactures, to the 10 per cent list. The entire day has been occupied on the Tariff bill, or 10 per cent section of the bill, and the pending question on adjournment was the substitution for an amended section containing the additions last named, together with lumber and iron wire and ship cordage for the original text of the section. No debate being permitted, this will probably be done without serious difficulty to-morrow, provided General Beatty's factious opposition can be suppressed. The friends of the bill hope to make more rapid progress as soon as the second section is disposed of, but to-day's proceedings show that although all debate on the bill has been ordered closed on Thursday at 4 o'clock, the voting on amendments may delay final action indefinitely.

THE HUBBARD RAMSEY POSTAL TELEGRAPH BILL has been assigned for Thursday evening in the Senate. The friends of the measure, which has been essentially modified and improved since it was first presented to the Senate, are hopeful that they may secure favorable action then and on, having canvassed the Senate, and finding only Thurman and Conkling intending to oppose it.

FINANCIAL.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency this morning decided to report Mr. Morrison's bill providing for the retirement of the outstanding three per cent certificates, and the issue in their place of an equal amount of legal tender notes. The Committee also voted to postpone indefinitely, the bill lately introduced by Fernando Wood, designed to prevent lock-ups of currency, by means of loans of coin and currency to the Sub-Treasurers in the principal cities.

NAVAL.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs is rapidly clearing its desks for an early adjournment, having held three meetings within the past two days. The Chairman has directed a favorable report on the first opportunity the bill, introduced early in the session by General Banks, authorizing the construction of ten sloops of war, and an effort will be made to pass the bill during the present session. It is understood to be the intention of the Navy Department to construct at least five or six of these vessels in private ship yards.

THE COTTON TAX.

The Committee of Ways and Means, this morning, decided to postpone until next December the further consideration of the bill to refund the cotton tax collected in the Southern States after the close of the rebellion. The Sub-Committee to whom the matter was referred have reported favorably on the bill and a majority of the full Committee concur with them.

THE POSTAL APPROPRIATION BILL,

containing the subsidy to the Pacific Mail and Brazil Steamship Companies, will be considered by the House Committee on Appropriations to-morrow. The agents of the companies are moving every means to achieve success, and it is reported on good authority that they have secured votes with more than wonted liberality. An effort will be made to restore the subsidy to the amount, viz., H. H. Webb, the chief petitioner, who has just returned from Australia, being now in the city endeavoring to promote this result.

The advance sheets of the agricultural volume of the census appeared to-day. It is pronounced the finest specimen of typographical work ever executed by the Government Printing Office. Its arrangement is one of the new features of this census, which officers in charge have devoted great attention.

[To the Associated Press.]

PRIVATIONS OF EMIGRANTS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The President to-day sent the following message to the Senate and House of Representatives:

In my message to Congress at the beginning of the present session allusion was made to the unfortunate situation of many of the poor emigrants on shipboard, and upon arrival on our shores; and the suggestion was made favoring such legislation as would secure, if not a perfect remedy, at least tending in the direction of a radical cure of the evil. The promise was made that a special message on the subject would be presented during the session, should information be received warranting it. I now transmit to the two Houses of Congress all that has come to hand or recently been obtained in regard to the subject, and recommend that such legislation be had as will secure, first, such room and accommodation on shipboard as is necessary for health and comfort, next privacy as will not compel emigrants to herd promiscuously through the long voyage; and second, legislation to protect them on their arrival at our seaports from the knaves who are waiting and ready to plunder the victims they are able to bring with them. Such legislation will be in the interest of humanity, and will commend itself to the judgment of every citizen of any State or Territory on his account, but comes here to become a citizen of the Great Republic, in order that his children may fully enjoy the blessings of a protecting Government, where all are equal before the law, and to add to the industrial wealth by his industry. On his arrival he does not know States or corporations, but confides implicitly in the protecting arm of the press, free or otherwise, of which he has heard so much before leaving his native land. It is a source of serious disappointment and disparagement to those who start with means sufficient to support them comfortably until they can choose a residence and begin work, to find themselves without support, to find themselves subject to ill-treatment and even discomfort on their passage here, and, at the end of their journey, to find many of the professed friends, claiming a legal right to take charge of them for their protection, who do not leave them until all their remaining means is gambled, and then they are abandoned in a strange land, surrounded by strangers, without employment, and ignorant of the means of securing it. Under the present system this is the fate of thousands annually. The exposure on shipboard and the treatment on landing driving thousands to lives of vice and shame who, with proper humane treatment, might have become useful and respectable members of society. I do not advise national legislation in affairs that should be regulated by States, but I see no subject more national in its character than one for the protection and welfare of the thousands who leave foreign lands to become citizens of this republic. When their residence is chosen they can then look to the laws of their locality for protection and guidance. The mass of immigrants arriving on our shores, coming, as they do, on vessels under foreign flags, makes treaties with nations furnishing these immigrants necessary for their complete protection. For more than two years efforts have been made on our part to secure such treaties, and there is now reasonable ground to hope for success. Signed U. S. GRANT.

THE ROUMANIAN PERSECUTIONS.

In response to the Senate resolution of 28th March, the President to-day transmitted to the Senate the official correspondence in regard to the persecution and oppression of Israelites in Roumania. M. Pierrotts, American Consul at Bucharest, in a letter addressed to Secretary Fish, under date October 6, 1871, says: "The action of our Government concerning the persecution of the Jews has realized, than for, its moral influence it was hoped my appointment and acceptance of the position would exercise. While it has been plentifully shown that the prejudice fostered by designing men, mostly for political ends, and in many instances for purposes of robbery, every effort has been on my part to have been promptly quelled and effective measures taken to prevent outrages." A letter dated February 2 from the Consul writes that accounts had reached Bucharest of deplorable scenes of recent occurrence in the northern part of the country, and especially at Ismail, Vilcova and Cobul, where the population rushed on the Israelites, devastated their houses and shed their blood. Hundreds had fled across the Danube for refuge in Turkey. Under date of April 15, 1872, in Bucharest, a meeting, stating that all interferences representatives at Bucharest, except the Russian, had signed an address to the Government of Roumania, declaring that it had learned with profound regret that, after having condemned several Israelites to severe penalties for the profanation of which was abandoned, the prosecution of others was instituted, the Court of Assizes of Rahova incompetent to try and declared that they were charged with committing the gravest crimes against the Jewish population of Vilcovo. The address continues: "If we see in this double result an indication of the danger to which Israelites are exposed in Roumania, the imminence of which, at the appointment of this latter holiday, inspired the step recently taken by us simultaneously near the Government of the Prince. The Governments of the accredited with judges whether the rights which has been enjoyed by the assailants of Jews is not of a nature to encourage the perpetration of violences quite unworthy of a century of enmity, which as such ought to insure freedom and security to all religious denominations." Secretary Fish, under date of 15th of May, 1872, in acknowledging the receipt of Pierrotts' despatch of the 19th of April, 1872, accompanied by a copy of the remonstrance above referred to says: "The Department has observed with pain your taking part in the remonstrance. Whatever caution and reserve may usually characterize the policy of this Government in such matters may be regarded as imprudent, when every guarantee and consideration by justice appears to have been set at defiance in the course pursued with reference to the unfortunate people referred to. You will not be backward in joining any similar protest or other measure which foreign representatives there may deem advisable with a view to avert or mitigate further harshness toward the Israelites resident in or subjects of the principality."

MILITARY TRANSFERS.

General Stewart Van Vliet, Deputy Quartermaster General has been ordered from Headquarters Division of the Atlantic, at Philadelphia, to Headquarters of the Department of the Missouri, at Fort Leavenworth. General L. O. Easton, Deputy Quartermaster General, has been ordered from Fort Leavenworth to Philadelphia.

NEW NATIONAL BANK.

The Comptroller of the Currency has issued a certificate of organization to the Scandinavian National Bank, of Chicago. Ford. S. Winslow, President; Alex. Biller, Cashier.

### CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 14.

CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up the bill to establish a District Court in the Indian Territory.

Mr. NYE offered an amendment, designed, he said, to segregate that whole Territory, and engaged in favor of it until the expiration of the morning hour, when

THE BILL TO AMEND THE ENFORCEMENT ACT came up and finished business. The pending question was on Mr. Trumbull's amendment adding the Amnesty bill.

Mr. MORTON opposed the amendment because, if adopted, it would probably kill the bill.

Mr. TRUMBULL warned the friends of the Enforcement bill that, if they should vote to amend it by adding the Amnesty bill, the friends of amnesty would probably vote against the bill as it is on the original bill, and keep the Amnesty bill.

After some discussion, Mr. TRUMBULL moved to amend the amendment by adding the Civil Rights Supplemental Civil Rights bill. (Laughter.)

Mr. Trumbull said he would vote against the amendment himself, but he offered it for the purpose of discovering who were the real friends, and who were merely using it as a means of defeating amnesty.

Mr. SUMNER said he too would vote against the amendment, because it was moved with evil intent. (Laughter.)

Mr. CARPENTER said he was against all amendments, and in favor of the Enforcement bill.

Mr. MORTON said he had shown by his votes, from time to time, that he was a friend of the Civil Rights bill, but when, as now, it was moved by one of its enemies and for the purpose avowed, it could not stand against it.

The amendment was rejected—Yeas, 6; nays, 50.

Mr. CASSERLY proposed an amendment to the Enforcement bill providing that appointments of Supervisors and Deputy Marshals under the act shall be made by the Circuit Judge or District upon recommendation of not less than twenty voters of the precinct. Lost.

Mr. HOWE offered an amendment providing that no Supervisor, or Deputy, or Marshal appointed under the act shall have authority to call out the militia. Lost.

Mr. CASSERLY offered an amendment providing that no person shall be appointed Supervisor who is not a qualified voter in the district for which he is to be appointed; or Deputy Marshal who is not a qualified voter where he resides. Agreed to.

The bill was then passed, by a vote of 30 to 17.

KU-KLUX BILL.

On motion of Mr. SCOTT, the Senate then took up the bill to extend until the 4th of March, 1873, the time within which the President may suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The bill was laid aside, and the Senate took up the report of the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes on the question of concurring in the report was discussed until half-past 4, when the Senate took a recess until 7:30 p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

BILLS PASSED.

The evening session has been assigned for the consideration of bills reported from the committee on Commerce, the following bills were passed: A joint resolution for the relief of the St. Paul Railroad; To authorize the Secretary of War to accept the peninsula in Lake Erie, opposite Erie, Pa.; to amend the act to regulate the foreign and coasting trade on the Northern, Northeastern, and Northwestern frontiers and for other purposes; for the better preservation of sea-coast, harbor, channels, and navigable rivers and other navigable waters in the United States, authorizing the City of Buffalo to construct a tunnel under the Niagara River, and to erect and maintain an inlet pier therefrom for the supplying of the city with pure water; authorizing the construction of a railroad bridge across the Ohio River, at Mount Vernon, Ind.

The bill to amend the act to provide for the better security of life on board vessels propelled in whole or part by steam was ordered to a third reading.

THE ROSS CARPENTERS.

There was a meeting of boss carpenters in the Richardson Building yesterday afternoon. In the absence of the temporary President, Mr. Middleton was elected Chairman. The Committee appointed at a previous meeting to draft a Constitution and By-Laws submitted a report, which was adopted.

There being but few "bosses" present, the election of officers was deferred until the first regular meeting.

The Association adjourned after the names of those present had been affixed to the Constitution and By-Laws.

THE CLOTHING CUTTERS.

There was a meeting of the Clothing Cutters' Union at No. 217 West Adams street, last evening, and those present determined to take part in the procession to-day. Non-union men will also participate, and, therefore, no work will be done by the trade to-day.

### In New York.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 14.—The carpenters are making steady headway in their strike. Twenty or thirty additional bosses gave in to-day, making, in all, more than one hundred that have yielded. Over a hundred men were admitted to the order yesterday, and about half as many to-day. The majority of the bosses refuse to give a final answer until after their meeting to-morrow night. Strikers, to the number of about five hundred, reassembled at Masonic Hall this morning. A Committee, appointed to visit certain shops in the city of Brooklyn, declined to go, and one made the following report, in substance: They had executed their commission, generally with success. In none of the shops in which they found more than half a dozen or so of hands who were unwilling to strike. In many they experienced much difficulty in getting inside the shops to talk with the men at all. The bosses seemed determined to keep them out. In all of them the men had listened to reason, and had agreed to stop work, some of them at once, and others at 12 o'clock. One man only had declined to join with them, and he was the only one in the shop. A shop in Brooklyn by his fellow-craftsmen for persisting in working during the Brooklyn strike. When a carpenter there was wanted they would be hoisted to hold him, and he had sneaked in over here, and was doing work that he could do if he pleased. The effect this will have upon them cannot be known until the hour for commencing work this morning arrives.

It was generally asserted by the officers of the unions that no interferences with men at work in the Third district would be tolerated; that, if any disturbance occurred, the agressors would be immediately handed over to the police.

Many of the men complained of the way in which the newspapers have misrepresented and vilified them, while others were glad that they had been "pitched into," for the reason that it has caused hundreds of men to join the ranks. "Why," said one man, "we have had more men join us since the newspapers commenced abusing us than in the whole year before. Keep it up, boys, and there won't be a non-Union man in the city." The man who said this appeared to be a sensible fellow, and one who generally spoke the truth. There is no doubt that the Unions have received large accessions during the last month, and have now upon the books of the various men enrolled on their books. There is considerable dissatisfaction among them, that is, they don't all will the same way, and there are many nationalities represented, it is an exceedingly difficult undertaking to harmonize them.

It is unsafe to speculate just now with the result of the demonstration will be. If the eight-hour movement is at the bottom of it, the workmen may be disappointed, for they will be mulcted in a week's pay, and determined what course to take. The assertion that a strike will "break every boss in the city," is absurd, as all building will be made to demagogues who "own" and attempt to lead the workingman by the nose.

The formation of the procession and the line of march were given in yesterday's TRIBUNE, and it is, therefore, unnecessary to repeat them. Almost three to one of the Non-Union men on the conclusion of the march through the streets are Mayor Medill, Police Commissioner Talcott, and Mr. Trevellick, of the Labor Reform party.

THE WORKINGMEN.

### The Public Demonstration in Chicago To-Day.

### Progress of the Carpenters' and Joiners' Strike in New York City.

### Preparations by Other Trades-Unions to Join in the Movement.

### Latest Concerning the Mining Troubles in the Superior Region.

**In Chicago.**

To-day the members of the trades-unions will have their demonstration—a day of "recreation," as many of their number term it—and its result is awaited with anxiety by all interested in the rebuilding of Chicago. The master-builders and employers generally anticipate a strike for eight hours. The workmen, however, maintain that there will be no such demand. They are in favor of lessening the hours of labor, but claim that they cannot strike for it until the National Union has given them permission. To obtain the essential consent would require six weeks time. A reporter of THE TRIBUNE conversed with a number of the different tradesmen yesterday, but could not ascertain from any of them what the leaders of the Unions have in view. The men profess ignorance of their intentions, saying, "If there is to be a strike, we know nothing of it. We are to have a day of recreation, and show our strength." One intelligent bricklayer became very confidential, and assured our reporter that they (the bricklayers) had the bosses "on the hip," and could "make them to terms if if there was a strike. He, however, disclosed no knowledge of such a proceeding.

Efforts made to induce the non-union men to participate have been pretty successful. Committees from the Unions have waited upon them, and many have determined to quit work to-day. The larger portion of them will get more in the procession, but will not labor, because apprehensive that they may be assaulted by turbulent men in the line.

All the members of the Unions which turn out to-day told their employers when they ceased work yesterday afternoon that they intended to take a holiday. The majority of the bosses said "all right," but quite a number told the men if they were not on hand at 7 o'clock this morning their places would be filled by others. The effect this will have upon them cannot be known until the hour for commencing work this morning arrives.

It was generally asserted by the officers of the unions that no interferences with men at work in the Third district would be tolerated; that, if any disturbance occurred, the agressors would be immediately handed over to the police.

Many of the men complained of the way in which the newspapers have misrepresented and vilified them, while others were glad that they had been "pitched into," for the reason that it has caused hundreds of men to join the ranks. "Why," said one man, "we have had more men join us since the newspapers commenced abusing us than in the whole year before. Keep it up, boys, and there won't be a non-Union man in the city." The man who said this appeared to be a sensible fellow, and one who generally spoke the truth. There is no doubt that the Unions have received large accessions during the last month, and have now upon the books of the various men enrolled on their books. There is considerable dissatisfaction among them, that is, they don't all will the same way, and there are many nationalities represented, it is an exceedingly difficult undertaking to harmonize them.

It is unsafe to speculate just now with the result of the demonstration will be. If the eight-hour movement is at the bottom of it, the workmen may be disappointed, for they will be mulcted in a week's pay, and determined what course to take. The assertion that a strike will "break every boss in the city," is absurd, as all building will be made to demagogues who "own" and attempt to lead the workingman by the nose.

The formation of the procession and the line of march were given in yesterday's TRIBUNE, and it is, therefore, unnecessary to repeat them. Almost three to one of the Non-Union men on the conclusion of the march through the streets are Mayor Medill, Police Commissioner Talcott, and Mr. Trevellick, of the Labor Reform party.

THE ROSS CARPENTERS.

There was a meeting of boss carpenters in the Richardson Building yesterday afternoon. In the absence of the temporary President, Mr. Middleton was elected Chairman. The Committee appointed at a previous meeting to draft a Constitution and By-Laws submitted a report, which was adopted.

There being but few "bosses" present, the election of officers was deferred until the first regular meeting.

The Association adjourned after the names of those present had been affixed to the Constitution and By-Laws.

THE CLOTHING CUTTERS.

There was a meeting of the Clothing Cutters' Union at No. 217 West Adams street, last evening, and those present determined to take part in the procession to-day. Non-union men will also participate, and, therefore, no work will be done by the trade to-day.

**In New York.**

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 14.—The carpenters are making steady headway in their strike. Twenty or thirty additional bosses gave in to-day, making, in all, more than one hundred that have yielded. Over a hundred men were admitted to the order yesterday, and about half as many to-day. The majority of the bosses refuse to give a final answer until after their meeting to-morrow night. Strikers, to the number of about five hundred, reassembled at Masonic Hall this morning. A Committee, appointed to visit certain shops in the city of Brooklyn, declined to go, and one made the following report, in substance: They had executed their commission, generally with success. In none of the shops in which they found more than half a dozen or so of hands who were unwilling to strike. In many they experienced much difficulty in getting inside the shops to talk with the men at all. The bosses seemed determined to keep them out. In all of them the men had listened to reason, and had agreed to stop work, some of them at once, and others at 12 o'clock. One man only had declined to join with them, and he was the only one in the shop. A shop in Brooklyn by his fellow-craftsmen for persisting in working during the Brooklyn strike. When a carpenter there was wanted they would be hoisted to hold him, and he had sneaked in over here, and was doing work that he could do if he pleased. The effect this will have upon them cannot be known until the hour for commencing work this morning arrives.

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## BOARD OF HEALTH.

### Mortality Reports for the Past Week and Month of April.

### A Large Number of Deaths Caused by Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis and Small-Pox.

### Mayor Medill Gives Notice that the Rendering House Nuisance Must Be Abated.

A regular meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Samuel Hoard in the chair. There were also present Drs. Rauch and Schloetzer. A petition of citizens, asking the appointment of James Conway as a Sanitary policeman, was referred to the Committee on Sanitary Police.

DON'T WANT TO BE UNIFORMED.

A communication, signed by all the Sanitary Police, begging the Board to reconsider their determination to uniform that body, on the grounds of high rent, high price of labor, and high price of everything else. It was laid on the table.

The Committee on Uniform reported, through Dr. Rauch, asking further time. It believed the interests of the Board demanded that the officers be uniformed. The uniforms might be cheap, and of such a character that when the policemen left the employment of the Board, they could, with very little expense, convert their official garments into civil suits.

Mr. Hoard was not anxious to oppress anyone but thought the business of the Board would be greatly facilitated by the adoption of a uniform

The Committee was allowed further time to report.

WEEKLY MORTALITY REPORT.

Dr. Rauch submitted his usual mortality report, of which the following is an abstract: The total number of deaths for the week ending May 11, 1872, was 196. For the week preceding, 184, showing an increase of 12. The males accounted for numbered 99; the females, 76. The causes of death during the week were as follows: Accidental drowning, 2; accidental poisoning, 1; accidental fracture of skull, 1; lumbar abscess, angina pectoris, 1; apoplexy, 2; congestion of the brain, 1; inflammation of the brain, 1; softening of the brain, 1; bronchitis, 1; capillary bronchitis, 2; cancer of the head, 1; child-birth, 1; cholera infantum, 1; consumption, 16; convulsions, 4; croup, 1; cyanitis, 1; chronic, 1; dysentery, 1; endocarditis, 1; erysipelas, 2; puerperal fever, remittent fever, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, 2; valvular heart disease, 1; hypertrophy of heart, 1; fatty degeneration of heart, 1; hepatitis, 1; hydrocephalus, 3; inanition, 2; inflammation of the lungs, 1; congestion, 2; inflammation of the liver, 1; hemorrhage of the lungs, 1; measles, 1; meningitis, 5; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 16; tubercular meningitis, 1; metritis, 1; old age, 4; pleurisy, 1; pneumonia, 8; rheumatism, 1; scirrhus, 2; small-pox, 21; suicide (cutting throat), 1; suicide (poisoning by opportionite), 1; old age, 4; pleurisy, 1; pneumonia, 8; rheumatism, 1; scirrhus, 2; small-pox, 21; suicide (cutting throat), 1; suicide (poisoning by opportionite), 1; teething and complications, 5; whooping-cough, 1.

THE AGES

were as follows: Under 1 year, 42; between 1 and 2 years, 20; between 2 and 3 years, 8; between 3 and 4 years, 4; between 4 and 5 years, 5; between 5 and 10 years, 7; between 10 and 15 years, 3; between 15 and 20 years, 4; between 20 and 30 years, 16; between 30 and 40 years, 18; between 40 and fifty years 11; between fifty and sixty years, 8; between sixty and seventy years, 7; between seventy and eighty years, 4; between eighty and ninety years, 2; and between ninety and one hundred years, 1. Of those born in this city, 62 born of foreign parents in the city; 22 natives of the country; 23 Germans; 11 Irish, and 13 Scandinavians.

The mean thermometer for the past week was 64 degrees.

SMALL-POX.

New cases of small-pox and varioloid have been reported at the following places: On Monday—No. 1 Sheffield street; No. 231 Twenty-fourth street; No. 721 South May street; No. 288 Clayton street; No. 946 South Canal street; No. 62 Twenty-fourth street; No. 227 North Halsted street; No. 135 Sheffield street; No. 21 Bradley street; No. 29 Bradley street; No. 1 Sheffield street; No. 80 West Erie street; Nos. 36, 43, and 44 Bradley street; No. 426 Milwaukee avenue; No. 183 West Randolph street; Cleaning Department Division; No. 86 Lake street; No. 52 Canalport avenue; No. 206 West Chicago avenue; No. 153 North avenue; No. 206 West Lake street; No. 17 Doolittle street; No. 17 Crittenden street; No. 76 Crittenden street; No. 76 Wright street; No. 226 Mohawk street; No. 117 Iowa street; No. 12 Lisle street; No. 19 Wade street; No. 12 Lisle street; No. 19 Wade street; No. 130 West Twenty-first street, west of Reuben.

Tuesday—Nine additional cases of infected houses reported has been as follows, showing a singularly uniform rise and fall in numbers:

West Side, north of Twelfth street—9, 22, 12, 9, 19, 7, 17, 21, 15, 10.

West Side, south of Twelfth street—38, 34, 23, 27, 19, 19, 23, 19, 12.

South Side—19, 14, 14, 16, 17, 9, 7, 6, 6, 6, 2.

North Side—12, 14, 19, 13, 14, 16, 17, 15, 14, 8.

Total—71, 84, 73, 64, 69, 54, 53, 46, 36.

A WEEK OF SMALL-POX.

Following are the deaths by small-pox for the week ending May 13, 1872: Sunday—No. 1 Sheffield street, female, aged 23, German; May 8, No. 288 South Morgan street, male, aged 40, Holander; May 6, No. 1745 State street, female, aged 20 months, foreign parentage; May 7, No. 1745 State street, male, aged 9 years, foreign parentage; May 6, No. 1746 State street, male, aged 41 years, native American street, male, aged 1 year, foreign parentage; May 7, No. 478 Chicago avenue, male, aged 62 years, German; May 7, Small-Pox Hospital, female, aged 9 years, German; May 7, Small-Pox Hospital, female, aged 8 months, Poland; May 8, Small-Pox Hospital, male, aged 35 years, Poland; May 8, Sheffield street, female, aged 4 years, foreign parentage; May 9, No. 200 Blackhawk street, female, aged 1 month, foreign parentage; May 9, Sheffield avenue, female, aged 4 years, foreign parentage; May 10, No. 301 Mohawk street, female, aged 2 years, foreign parentage; May 10, No. 731 South May street, female, aged 3 years, foreign parentage; May 10, No. 27 Hoine street, male, aged 6 years, native American; May 10, No. 36 Bradley street, male, aged 36 years, German; May 11, No. 261 Maxwell street, male, aged 16 months, foreign parentage; May 11, No. 36 Bradley street, male, aged 1 year, foreign parentage; May 12, No. 787 May street, male, aged 4 months, foreign parentage.

REMARKS.

The decrease in the number of infected houses is less than for the same time the last week but it is in November. Many of the cases reported are immigrants and new arrivals. All the cases are persons who have not been vaccinated recently, or never, and many have no faith in vaccination, or prefer not to interfere with the ways of Providence. Dr. Rauch has not been called to a case, with the exception of those born in Chicago, are of foreign parentage, and had never been vaccinated. Dr. Rauch says that those who visit the Sanitary Superintendent explains, had but recently arrived. In a number of instances where the families were vaccinated by the medical authorities declined vaccination, saying that they had recently been vaccinated, which was afterward found to be a mistake. The number of cases this year is greater than for any week since the prevalence of small-pox. Three deaths were not reported, the parties preferring to employ a physician, with the hope that by so doing they would escape quarantine and injury to their business. The number of cases is now increasing rapidly, and not as fast as desirable. The day scavenger work is much neglected.

The increase in the death-rate, compared with last week, was decided, but not greater than was to be expected, considering that for two weeks previous there had been a decrease. The increase with last week there had been an increase of 5 by consumption, 5 by convulsions, 3 by croup, 2 by inflammation of the lungs, 3 by meningitis, and 9 by small-pox: while there were two less by cancer, 3 by child-birth, 2 by dysentery, 2 by erysipelas, and 2 by hydrocephalus. There was a slight decrease in the causes of death, while the greatest increase by sex was between 20 and 30 years. The mortality increased, with diminution of those born in the United States, and an increase of those of foreign birth. The mean temperature was 7½° higher than last week.

MONTHLY REPORT.

The mortality report for the month of April was also submitted, having been delayed by the Coroner, whose returns had not been made at the first of the month. The number of deaths for the month was 766, showing an increase of 12 over the number for March. Of the decedents 1,000 were males, 384 females; 367 married, 349 single; 11 colored, and 748 white. The principal causes of death were as follows: Accidents, 31; bowel disease, 40; consumption, 67; convulsions, 6; heart disease, 31; hydrocephalus, 13; inanition, 28; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 75; small-pox, 36; suicide, 5. The average daily mortality for the month was 25 15; the mean thermometer, 48.3 deg: rain fall, 2.190.

The brevity of the monthly report is accounted for by the loss of the documents by Dr. Rauch the evening before.

SCAVENGER WORK.

Dr. Reed, Health Officer, called the attention of the Board to the inefficient manner in which the scavenger work of the city was being carried on. The contractor had been remonstrated with, and complained that his force was too small, and that he would lose heavily by the contract, but would endeavor to liven up a little. The premises had made before, without any apparent change for the better.

Dr. Rauch said the moving of dead animals was being well conducted.

NECESSITY FOR A NEW MORGUE.

Dr. Rauch reported that the authorities be requested to make some provision for the establishment of a Morgue in some locality where it would be less offensive than it is at present.

The motion prevailed.

The Morgue has, since the fire, been situated upon Mr. Milwaukee avenue, and he spoiled the tempers of the property-owners in the vicinity.

DRINKING FOUNTAINS.

A motion was also made that the attention of the Board of Public Works be respectfully called to the subject of drinking fountains, and that they be requested to construct them when and wherever it was possible.

The motion was agreed to.

RESIGNED.

Mr. Turner called the attention of the Board to the fact that there were two systems of rendering meat in slaughter houses, the high and low pressure systems. Tobey & Booth used a low pressure, and he used a high pressure apparatus. The Board, in framing the ordinance, evidently did so without understanding these systems.

Mayor [Medill] inquired the capacity of the tubs used by the applicant.

Dr. Rauch said they had none.

Mr. Turner said Dr. Rauch might tell such parties if he wished, but he knew better.

After further discussion, the Board decided not to alter the regulations heretofore made by them.

Mr. Turner said that, after viewing the plans, he was satisfied.

The Mayor said he had visited a neighboring establishment to that of Mr. Turner. He had ascertained an idea that perhaps the reports of the nuisance had been exaggerated, but from experience he found it impossible to exaggerate it. To a person who had not been brought up in it, it was terrible. Those stenches must be stopped.

The parties applied for a permit, subject to the regulations of the Board.

The Board adjourned.

### Clinton, Iowa.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

CLINTON, Iowa, May 13.

SIR: The business and future prospects of this town are becoming better every day, as the railroads and other new enterprises continue to assume a more tangible form. The Chicago, Omaha & St. Joseph Railroad Company have opened an office here, and will soon be ready to receive and deliver freights. Already citizens of this county have begun, through a 20 per cent reduction on freights, to receive back the amount voted (but not yet paid) to aid of the above named road.

The Chicago, Clinton & Dubuque Railroad is fast approaching us from the north, and will soon an outlet to Chicago via the bridge soon to be erected by a Company recently organized, with a capital of $1,500,000 for that purpose.

Our facilities for manufacturing, when those roads shall have been completed, will be equalled by no other town in the State; and I confidently predict that in ten years' time, our little city of 9,000 inhabitants will have a population second to none in Iowa.

E.

## DETERMINED TO WED.

### An Apparently Highly Respectable Young Lady Becomes the Wife of An Incarcerated Hotel Thief.

### The Marriage Ceremony Performed Yesterday in the County Jail By Chief Justice Banyon.

In the actual occurrences of every-day life, these frequently appears a tragic or romantic incident which challenges the ingenuity of the most fertile imagination to equal in the realm of fancy. It is but a few days since THE TRIBUNE described a marriage ceremony wherein the hand of a penniless orphan, an inmate of a charitable institution, was won by a gentleman as he removed in station from the object of his affections as to make the union a seeming improbability. Yesterday a similar ceremony was performed amid the gloom and crime of the County Jail, under circumstances of a most peculiar character.

Faithful intimation the [illegible] had that a wedding was to be celebrated inside the bars and bolts that confine our local criminals, was given on Monday morning, when a handsome, fashionably-dressed, and apparently respectable young lady called at the Sheriff's office, and inquired of one of Tim Bradley's men if there was any person about who could perform a marriage ceremony. Before giving her any reply, the deputy referred with the request to Justice Banyon, which is characteristic of officers of the law, hurriedly asked her for the name of the man whom she wanted to marry. She informed him that he was a prisoner confined in "Jail under the *alias* of Wright. The Sheriff's officer inquired if she was aware of the character of the man to whom she was about to be united in matrimonial before the Criminal Court on the charge of being a mean sneak-thief. The girl replied that she was aware of the fact, but loved him, and would tell her of, and that she was determined to become his wife, even if he would be sentenced to the Penitentiary for ten years the instant after they were married.

Finding that all his persuasive eloquence and stern detinuation were unheeded by the self-sacrificing female, the *attaché* of the Sheriff's office directed her to two Justices of the Peace in the vicinity of the old Court House. It appears that both of the legal feddlings were so busy arbitrating between belligerent housewives and intemperate friends that they were unable to attend to the matrimonial affair in hand. Accordingly, she was compelled to wait until yesterday for the consummation of her desires. She called upon them at their residences, and found that in the number of their cases had not decreased.

Determined that another day should not find her a heartless marriage, she was driven to the residence of a young lady friend. The latter was importuned to act as bridesmaid. She consented, and proceeded to the jail to assist in such toilet as was suitable for the occasion. The pair then entered the carriage, and the prospective bride directed the driver to the jail. When they arrived at the office, on state street, in the shortest time consistent with the qualifications of his cargo. They arrived at the jail-door in safety, and were shortly Justice on the way to his noon-day meal. They would-be wife approached him and said:

"Justice Banyon, I want you to marry me."

"My dear madam," replied His Honor, "I don't intend to do anything of the sort. I'm perfectly satisfied with matrimony as I am."

The young lady explained that she did not mean that the Judge should contract a matrimonial alliance with her, but merely officiate in the marriage ceremony for herself and another. The Judge asked for the license, and the young friend who had come with the bride produced it. Amos D. Long and Louisa E. Smith. The Judge said it was the duty of the man to procure the services of a young lady before he put the case on a prisoner in the County Jail, and unable to give his personal attention to the matter. The Judge inquired if Long had no friends. The young lady said yes; that Oliver came was Wright.

Banyon as once remembered having sent such a person before him in the County Court for trial on two or three charges of larceny. He reasoned with the girl, and endeavored to dissuade her from her purpose, but without effect. She pleaded, however, and entreated the Judge to get into the carriage and go with her to the jail. He finally consented to do so, and the young lady, being comfortable, handed the young lady into the vehicle, and installed himself in a seat beside the bridesmaid.

Upon arrival at "Castle Folz" the party was ushered to the cell of the prisoner Wright. He was allowed to come out in the corridor, where the ceremony was performed. He, the groom, (C—y F—y) office, standing up with the groom. (C—y F—y does not like to have his name published, so he will be known as "up") by the bridesmaid, who is an acquaintance of his, and Mrs. C—y F—y might not be pleased with it.)

Miss Louisa E. Smith, or rather Mrs. Amos D. Long, left the jail as soon as the knot had been tightly tied, and returned to her parents' home in little cell. The Judge and the bridesmaid, after seeing that he was properly secured, wished him happiness and then retraced their steps, one going to his office, and the other to his residence. No one knew the bride, nor would she give her address. It is said that she belongs to a highly respectable and wealthy family. Her refined air and demeanor would indicate as much. She is apparently infatuated with the man Long. Long is a young man of good looks, and is fellow and the possessor of a villainous reputation. His avocation is that of hotel-thief, and has been engaged in the National Hotel, and was then the only thing possible. It has been falsely reported and extended with the growth of the country, in consequence of the difficulty of effecting any change after the investment of so much money.

We are satisfied that no forced idleness on the part of the Sheriff's office, standing up with the groom. (C—y F—y does not like to have his name published, so he will be known as "up") by the bridesmaid, who is an acquaintance of his, and Mrs. C—y F—y might not be pleased with it.)

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